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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1042

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INTERNATIONAL

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN SPECIALISTS

Moscow OБЩЕСТВЕННЫЕ НАУКИ in Russian No 3, 1980 pp 194-198

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Il'in, scientific secretary of the USSR AN (Academy of Sciences) Scientific Council for African Problems]

[Text] All-union conferences of African specialists are held once every five years by the USSR AN Scientific Council for African Problems, jointly with the USSR AN African Institute. At these meetings, Soviet African specialists sum up the results of their work and outline new directions for investigation.

Six hundred Soviet scientists and specialists, chiefs of and associates at the USSR diplomatic missions of a number of socialist and African states, and African undergraduate and graduate students attending Soviet VUZ's took part in the 3rd All-Union Conference of African Specialists which was held in Moscow on 15-17 October 1979.

The following scientists from fraternal socialist countries were guests of Soviet African specialists: E. Tsolova (Bulgarian AN Institute of International Relations and Socialist Integration), I. Marton, T. Gal' and K. Vil (Hungarian AN Institute of International Relations and World Economy), K. Khuchenreuter (Leipzig University imeni K. Marx), Ya. Milevsky (Warsaw University) and K. Latsana and J. Polacek (Czechoslovak AN Institute of Eastern Studies).

The main topic of the conference, "Africa in the Modern World," included such pressing problems as the increasing role of Africa in contemporary international relations, Soviet-African relations, the economic, social and political development of Africa, neocolonialist expansion of the imperialist powers in Africa, the present stage of the national liberation movement on the continent, the situation in South Africa, and Soviet African studies in the 1970's.

In opening the conference, Academician A. Rumyantsev, deputy academician-secretary of the USSR AN Economics Department, said that the theoretical

conclusion formulated by the CPSU on strengthening anti-imperialist forces in the young independent states and on the growth in many of them of the struggle for national liberation into a struggle against all types of exploitation is finding clear confirmation on the African continent.

A. Rumyantsev congratulated the collective of the USSR AN African Institute on 20 years of fruitful activity as the first Soviet multipurpose scientific research center for African problems.

Academician Gromyko, Director of the USSR AN African Institute and Chairman of the USSR AN Scientific Council for African Problems, gave the main report at the plenary session, on "Africa in World Development and Problems of Soviet African Studies." The speaker drew a picture of the radical change in Africa's role in the international political arena. Africa has ceased to be an international political reserve of capitalism. The continent's nations are stepping forward increasingly actively in favor of strengthening world peace, of stopping the arms race. But, the speaker noted, Africa continues to be an economic reserve for imperialism. The NATO countries use its wealth to increase their military-economic potential. To counterbalance this strategic line of imperialism, the former colonies and semicolonies are developing a strategy with the long-range goal of achieving economic self-reliance. The report revealed the antagonism between imperialism and the peoples of the continent and showed the responsibility of the imperialist powers for the situation which has evolved in South Africa.

Academician Gromyko examined in detail the specific historical conditions under which countries of socialist orientation arose in Africa, the main substance of that rise, and also the pressing tasks facing countries which chose the noncapitalist path of development.

The final portion of the report surveyed research on African problems in the USSR. This research is done at the USSR AN African Institute and at a number of other scientific research centers in Leningrad, the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Baltic republics and in universities in a number of cities of the Russian Federation. In recent years, pressing problems of Soviet-African relations -- political, economic, scientific and cultural -- have been studied especially actively.

The collective of the USSR AN African Institute was honored at the plenary session in connection with its 20 years of work. Institute associates were greeted warmly by representatives of academic institutions, VUZ's and practical organizations of the USSR.

Speaking in the name of African specialists of the fraternal socialist countries, K. Khuchenreuter stressed especially the role of Soviet African studies, and in particular those of the USSR AN African Institute, in developing African research in these countries and international cooperation among African specialists.

Within the framework of this cooperation, scientists from the USSR, Bulgaria and the GDR completed development of a collective monograph, "Theory and Methodology of Planning in the Developing Countries," which has now been published in Russian, English, French and Spanish, in 1978. In 1979, African specialists from Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia prepared a work entitled "Vneshnyaya politika stran Afriki" [Foreign Policy of African Countries], the third volume of the publication "Vneshnyaya politika razvivayushchikhsya stran" [Foreign Policy of Developing Countries]. As the German scientist noted, collective works by scientists from the fraternal countries are very important.

At the end of his speech, K. Khuchenreuter stressed that "recent events in Africa which have demonstrated, on the one hand, a consolidation of forces oriented towards socialism and on the other, which indicate an exacerbation of the contradictions of capitalist forces, have faced the African specialists of the socialist countries with serious new tasks."

Greeting conference participants in the name of the African diplomatic corps in Moscow, Kenyan Ambassador to the USSR E. Ch. Lenget said that the Soviet Union's constant support of the national liberation movements on the continent has won the respect and trust of the peoples of Africa. Research by Soviet African specialists, distinguished as it is by a profound analysis of African reality, will be used as a tool for developing the continent and will facilitate mutual understanding, progress and peace, and the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, independence and social progress.

The conference's work was continued in five sections, with speeches by more than 130 participants.

The "Economic Problems" section (led by L. Goncharov) examined such pivotal problems as structure-formation development processes, the place and role of Africa in the world economy and international economic relations, the influence of the world scientific and technical revolution on the distribution and development of productive forces and the use of raw-material and energy resources of the continent, a complex of questions dealing with development strategy (ensuring expanded reproduction, internal and external sources of financing, the rates and proportions of economic growth, the economic role of the state and economic planning, finances and inflationary processes, the problem of employment, and so on).

The broad exchange of opinions at the section demonstrated the necessity of continued thorough study of the role of the state sector, which in turn places on the agenda the important methodological problem of the nature of interrelationships between the state and the economy in developing countries.

Much attention was paid to national development strategy as long-range state policy. It was stressed that the nature, methods and forms of developing this strategy result from basic social goals the circles in power set themselves, as well as from the relationship of class forces existing in a given country.

The "Social, Political and Ideological Problems" section (led by G. Starushenko) discussed questions of the formation affiliation of African societies, classifying countries of socialist orientation, the evolution of nationalism and growth in internationalism tendencies, the growing role of Islam and the tactics of progressive forces, the class struggle and intensifying the role of the working class in African countries.

The general opinion was expressed at the section that the deepening class struggle in Africa has increased the role of the working class in the life of the continent. In certain countries, Algeria for example, this is expressed in the involvement of workers in managing enterprises.

The differing depths of social transformations in the different countries of socialist orientation poses the problem of the typology of these countries. Several classification variants were proposed.

An interesting discussion developed on questions of the evolution of nationalism which, in the overall opinion of those speaking, is being increasingly transformed into a brake on social progress. The urgency of research on internationalist tendencies among the continent's progressive forces was emphasized.

During the course of discussions at the "International Relations of African Countries" section (led by Ye. Tarabrin), the following aspects of the topic were examined: inter-African relations, political and economic relations of the continent's countries with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the countries of the West and Korea, and with the developing states of Asia and Latin America, and the participation of African countries in international organizations. The negative influence of the separate American-Egyptian deal to stabilize relations in Africa was demonstrated. Conflict situations on the African continent, the polarization of political forces in the OAU, the struggle of front-line African states against racist regimes, the Western Sahara problem, the question of creating a "Red Sea Bloc," neocolonial wars and inter-African local wars, the struggle of African countries for a new international division of labor based on equal rights and democracy, the international significance of economic relations between the USSR and the socialist community with African countries, and other pressing problems were analyzed.

The "History, Ethnography, Literature and Language" section (led by USSR AN Corresponding Member D. Ol'derogge) paid a great deal of attention to problems of the history of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Africa. Specific examples were used to show that the struggle of the African peoples for independence has been an inseparable part of the world revolutionary process. Conference participants examined a number of little-studied aspects of the history of the national liberation movement, including the questions of leadership of the movement and the combining of legal and nonlegal forms of struggle.

As the discussion showed, the course set by Soviet scientists, of studying ethnic consolidation processes and the transformation of traditional forms of social structure under conditions of political independence and liquidation of the legacy of colonialism, merits support in the field of ethnographic research. Research by Soviet historians and ethnographers on pressing problems of the historical development of the peoples of Africa during the precolonial period has also been fruitful.

This section held two subsections, "Literature" and "Linguistics" (led by I. Nikiforova and N. Okhotina, respectively).

Those speaking at the "Geography and Distribution of Productive Forces" section (led by M. Hornung) focused primarily on three large topics: the natural resources potential of Africa and its intelligent use, ecological-economic aspects of development, the role of scientifically substantiated territorial organization of production and resettlement in overcoming socio-economic backwardness. Constructive scientific recommendations based on the experience of socialist natural resources use were formulated on a number of problems.

Summing up the results of the conference's work at the closing plenary session, Academician Gromyko noted the constant expansion of the geography of USSR scientific centers at which pressing problems of Africa are being studied, and the growth in the effectiveness of scientific cooperation between Soviet scientists and the African studies centers of the fraternal countries of socialism. As the discussions at the sections showed, an interdisciplinary approach to the major political and socioeconomic problems of the African countries and the developing countries as a whole is especially valuable in raising the level of scientific research.

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INTERNATIONAL

WEST'S INTEREST IN REVIVING FASCISM CONDEMNED

Tibilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 May 80 p 3

[Article by P. Gamkrelidze, observer for ZARYA VOSTOKA: "Is Retribution Inevitable? Yes!"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of the defeat of Nazism is being widely marked in the world. During these days meetings are being held and there are wreath-laying ceremonies at the monuments to Soviet soldiers, Resistance fighters, and the victims of Nazi death camps.

Recently a seemingly insignificant but eloquent frame flashed across the television screens of the FRG. A military criminal was being buried in one of the cities of the FRG. Decrepit old men with faded eyes had gathered at the burial. To the questions of reporters they replied in unison: "He was a fine fellow; he was a brave soldier; he was a wonderful commander with whom we distinguished ourselves near Leningrad and near Moscow...."

Yes, some people have already forgotten the lessons of the war, and some are not averse to trying to reshape the map of the world. Three and a half decades have passed since the end of the war; however, far from all of the war criminals have been overtaken by punishment for what they have done. Still alive, hiding behind the mask of "decent" citizens, are people on whose conscience are hundreds of thousands of innocent victims. People who took direct part in the most repulsive crimes of Nazism, bringing people who had been driven into slavery to complete physical exhaustion and then killing them in gas chambers.

It is impossible to retell all of the mind-shattering instances of the bestiality of the fascist executioners and their accomplices, of the cruelty of the Hitlerite cut-throats.

But it has to be done. For not so long ago a Cologne court freed on bond the war criminal Heinrichson who had been sentenced to prison for crimes

committed during the Second World War. In Holland the Rotterdam procurator stated that "there are no grounds" for starting a new investigation of the Menton case -- a Dutch millionaire with a brown criminal past. These are only recent facts. But they are preceded by a long chain of similar incidents which speak of a clear condescension on the part of the bourgeois Themis toward Nazi executioners.

According to the personal testimony of the SS Sturmbahnfuehrer and Gestapo chief in Belostok, Herbert Zimmermann, tens of thousands of peaceful inhabitants were tortured and executed. When the guns of war had ended and a special commission made up a list of graves on Belostok land, it occupied 20 pages of close-written text. Here is an extract from the soul-freezing statistics: graves in the Galchin forest -- 18,000, graves in the forest near the village of Grabuvka -- 16,000, graves near the village of Tomkele -- 10,000, graves in the forest near the village of Petrashe -- 6,000, graves near the village of Novoselki -- 4,000....the chief of the Belostok Gestapo should have answered for the death of these people. Alas, the executioner got off with a light scare.

An eye-witnesses testified, a "doctor" -- the SS man Heim -- murdered inmates in the Mauthausen Concentration Camp. "He would summon a victim to himself and give him a fatal injection of gasoline...." Heim is accused of the mass destruction of inmates. He conducted monstrous experiments on people, injecting them with benzol, ether, and other chemicals.

The Venezuelan police have been searching for Heim without success. As far back as 1962 the criminal had fled from legal proceedings against him in Latin America. And as has become known, he is hiding under a false name in Venezuela.

West German justice is beginning a trial in Kiel which has been in preparation for exactly 18 years. For just as many years the accused... has sat in the Kiel administrative court as a consultant.

SS Obersturmbahnfuehrer Ernst Elers -- once chief of the police guard in occupied Belgium and Northern France, an officer in "Einsatz-Group B" in Belorussia. On Elers' conscience are thousands of lives. It is to him that Adolf Eichmann sent his directives and warning that the victims being sent to Auschwitz "must not be told of their destination and methods of treatment."

For more than 30 years the former Gestapo chief in occupied Paris, the SS Obersturmbahnfuehrer K. Lishka and two of his accomplices -- G. Hagen and E. Heinrichson -- walked about in freedom in Western Germany, without fear that the authorities would bring them to trial. Only powerful

actions by the anti-fascists of France, the FRG, and other countries compelled West German justice to arrest the Nazi fanatics on whose consciences is the death of 80,000 completely innocent people. Moreover, one of the Nazi executioners -- Heinrichson -- succeeded in becoming mayor of the Bavarian town of Burgstadt.

Judicial impartiality? By no means! There are influential forces in the West which are interested not only in the rehabilitation of fascism, but also in its actual rebirth.

In occupied Europe the Hitlerites organized around 13,000 concentration camps and ghettos in which more than 11 million prisoners from 30 countries were destroyed. The bestialities of the Hitlerites, of Auschwitz, Buchenwald, and Majdanek, the facts of genocide, the tortures by the Gestapo in the "death factories" are widely known. And, nevertheless, today neofascists are raising their heads in many of the countries of Western Europe and in the United States. The malicious anti-Soviet campaign which has been unleashed in the West is creating an atmosphere favorable to the inveterate reactionaries and frantic opponents of detente.

The wails of the mourners of the fate of war criminals are heard more and more clearly in the West. What do they care about Auschwitz, the bells of Khatyn', and the nameless hollows where the total extermination of people took place?

War criminals in the FRG can sleep in peace. The former soldiers of the SS divisions which were declared by the Nuremberg Military Tribunal to be criminal organizations can even count on receiving pensions. From 9 May 1945 through 1 January 1978 only 84,403 Nazi criminals were brought to trial in the FRG, and of them only 6,432 were condemned, that is, only every 13th one. Moreover, their punishment far from corresponded to the severity of their crimes.

"I do not know anything, leave me in peace," V. Otto, a former SS man guilty of the execution of Telmann, stated to a reporter of the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT. To the question as to what he had done on the night of the 17th of August 1944, he had the following reaction: "I do not recall. Do you remember what you had for dinner on Tuesday?"

On the night of 17 August 1944 the SS overseer of the Buchenwald Concentration Camp, Wolfgang Otto, took part in the punishment of the leader of the German proletariat, Ernst Telmann.

And what of it? Today he is receiving a pension. UNSERE ZEIT has written: "Former criminals from the SS have found a refuge in justice agencies, in the Bundeswehr, and in state institutions....The fact that

V. Otto is still walking about in freedom and that the executioners from the Majdanek Concentration Camp were freed by a West German court is, unfortunately, not an exception, but the rule."

To this it could be added that for each war criminal who was condemned at the Nuremberg War Trial there are around 100 who have escaped retribution. Many of them escaped to the United States as "displaced persons," fearing the victorious offensive of the Soviet Army.

American television recently showed a film, "They Escaped Retribution," in which the unsightly role of American authorities who concealed Nazi war criminals from just retribution is unmasked. The United States has become a real heaven for war criminals. The United States is behind only the FRG and Argentina for the number of former Nazis living in the country. Moreover, we are speaking here not about the simple executors of military orders, but about people who are personally guilty of the organization of the murder of thousands of peaceful inhabitants. However, during the entire post-war period only 16 war criminals have been brought to justice in the United States. Around 200 former Hitlerite minions who are responsible for the destruction of 2 million people are living in the United States. Many of them are under the patronage and protection of the White House which does not scorn using their services.

Mankind is preparing to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism and of the end of World War II. This event is of historic importance. It calls us to vigilance and demands new efforts in the struggle to see to it that there never again will be war and that the peoples do not know the horrors of fascism. Some people ask: Why again, after decades, drag from oblivion these unthinkable tortures and humiliating human sufferings? Can this really help anybody?

Before us is not only a reminder of the terrible events which human memory is obliged to retain, but also a convincing and documented reply to our present-day ideological opponents who are conducting brazen propaganda campaigns and trying to forget or to "rewrite" historical facts. It is also a reminder of the decisive role of the USSR in the defeat of fascism, of how dearly the Soviet people paid for Victory and for its peaceful life.

For more than 20 million Soviet people died in battles and in bombings, were shot by the occupiers, and were tortured in concentration camps. Ruins was all that was left of 1,710 cities and settlements, more than 70,000 hamlets and villages were devastated, 32,000 industrial enterprises were blown up and burned, and around 100,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes were pillaged....The Victory did not cost the United States, England, and France combined as much as it cost the USSR.

The baseness of the executioners can only be compared perhaps to the blindness of their judges. And people of good will in the world are demanding: Give the criminals over to their just punishment and do not permit a rebirth of fascism. The past must not be repeated.

INTERNATIONAL

ERNST GENRI ON APPLYING LENINIST THEORY

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 7, Apr 80 pp 41-45

[Article by Laureate of the Vorovskoy Prize, member of the USSR Writers' Union, Ernst Genri: "Through the Prism of the Century"]

[Text] There is no doubt that the 20th century is the most dramatic and most outstanding in the historic development of humanity. No other era has been filled with so many events truly global in nature. Revolutions in social relationships; revolutions on the international scene; revolutions in science, technology and military affairs; and the beginning of a "revolution" in space. Class confrontations unprecedented in scale and fervor, national-liberation uprisings and mass movements.

And the genius of Lenin, a man who can without a doubt be called the most important figure of the 20th century.

There has not been, nor is there, a single truly important phenomenon in our times which would not in one way or another be associated with his life. This is why in order to really understand Lenin one must think not only of the period in which he lived, but also of the present and view Lenin so to speak through the prism of the entire century. Only then can one appreciate the whole man and his work.

The year is 1980. The capitalist world is gravely ill. This cannot be hidden even by its leaders and ideologists, who run about in search of "quick fixes." These are not its death throes, but rather something resembling constant terrible spasms.

Swirls of inflation. Hundreds of millions of people in bourgeois countries cannot make ends meet due to high taxes and the loss in the value of their money. The dollar of 1945 was worth 24 cents in December 1979--a quarter of its postwar value. Consumer prices in the United States grew more than 2.5-fold from 1953 through May 1979, and the price of gasoline--about three-fold. According to official statistics, in these same United States over 25 million people now live "below the poverty line."

According to a 1979 survey (prepared by the Gallup Institute) 84 percent of Americans are dissatisfied with the state of affairs in the United States, the bulwark of the capitalist world. "For a number of years Americans have been moving from one economic pit to another,"--writes the influential American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

Money fever has taken hold; gold prices on the New York Stock Market have increased 20-fold in the period from 1949 through January 1980. The energy crisis is deepening. Thousands of small and medium-size businesses are closing their doors. The number of completely and partially unemployed workers in the capitalist world by the end of the 1970's was approaching 300 million.

An increase in psychic disorders has been observed among Americans. It has been established that 50 million of them take tranquilizers on a daily basis. Every fifteenth suffers from some form of psychic disorder, and every tenth is under a psychiatrist's or "psychoanalyst's" care.

In January 1980 American radio listeners were asked the question, what would they prefer to do without--without children or without a car. The majority responded: without children.

Crime in the country is growing at a record rate. For example, about a million cars are stolen annually, one every 30 seconds. And this represents a comparatively mild form of crime.

Furthermore. Whereas overall economic conditions in the capitalist world continue to worsen, the production of weapons of destruction is constantly growing at a fantastic, never foreseen rate. In 20 years, from 1949 through 1968, the NATO countries spent 1 trillion 300 billion dollars on military needs, in the next 10 years--this same amount, and in the five year period (1979-1983) a trillion dollars is slated to be spent--an annual average three times greater than that for the first twenty years of the postwar period.

Had someone after World War II predicted anything of the kind, he would have been considered a crazy man who thinks up panicky tales. In the meantime, the production of instruments of death continues to grow at an ever greater pace.

It has been calculated that the megatonnage of the world's nuclear arsenal now exceeds the explosive force of the Hiroshima bomb by some several million times. Respected bourgeois researchers throw up their hands. Some of them are in despair. The prominent American political analyst G. Ball predicts "chaos" in the future. The British scientist R. Clark writes in his book "The 'Science' of War and Peace:" "In some 80-130 years virtually 100 percent of the world's population will be killed in wars." The former American ambassador to the Soviet Union, G. Kennan, who at one time published anti-Soviet books, now writes: "We have nothing to teach the world. We have to admit that we do not have answers to the questions facing human society in the modern era."

This same Kennan describes the situation in the United States thusly:

"We are facing a great and serious problem of the decay of a number of our major cities, especially the largest--New York...We have the terrible problem of crime associated with the use of force in many areas of the country...We have the inflation problem. We have the unemployment problem...We have a chaotic and outrageously insufficient public transportation system...We have the problem of the drop in the quality of education...Corruption of the press and television which exist at the whim of advertisers and sponsors...Por-nography--a shameful phenomenon which has spread like wildfire...The continuing problem of environmental deterioration...If we want to be viewed by other nations as something more than an intimidating military power, we ought to think about the face we show the outside world...We cannot be a source of hope and inspiration for others against a background of domestic deterioration and spinelessness."

Deterioration, spinelessness, corruption. Such is the picture of life in the world's most powerful capitalist power painted by its prominent figures.

Capitalism's overall crisis is deepening. Of course, the imperialists are giving no thought to relinquishing their hold. On the contrary, in trying to turn back the advance of history, they are becoming ever more aggressive, attempting to subvert international detente, to create new military-strategic outposts in various areas of the world and along with Maoist China to forge a "worldwide alliance" against the Soviet Union, as Hitler once wanted to do.

The United States intends to transform Western Europe into a nuclear-missile bastion. The Yankees, deathly frightened by the growing forces of people's movements in the Middle and Near East, are preparing armed interventions.

But whatever they do, the crisis of imperialism continues to grow unabated.

All the incurable diseases of capitalism were predicted with great accuracy almost two thirds of a century ago by V.I. Lenin, who in 1916 wrote his brilliant book "Imperialism as the Highest Stage of Capitalism." The legacy of the deep crisis of capitalist society in our century is Lenin's legacy.

Lenin lived then as a revolutionary emigrant in a small room in the Swiss city of Zurich. The police kept him under constant surveillance, the right social-democrats in all countries persecuted him, calling him a dreamer removed from reality. In Russia the Czarist secret police kept track of the small number of Bolshevik organizations. But Lenin was already thinking about tomorrow.

He viewed the capitalist world not simply as a revolutionary but also as a scholar and thinker, analyzing the tendencies in its development as well as its strengths and weaknesses. He sensed the dynamics of his time with mathematical accuracy. Working on his book about imperialism in the period immediately preceding World War I, he foresaw that capitalism, which had entered the stage of imperialism, was approaching its end, and bourgeois society was being rocked by convulsions.

What we see today in looking at the West confirms his analysis made 64 years ago.

But Lenin not only anticipated, he acted. His revolutionary theory was inseparable from revolutionary practice. And his actions aimed at piercing the imperialist front again determined the face of the 20th century.

Let us again return to the current year 1980.

Never in its history has revolutionary socialism been so strong as now. The global initiative is in its hands, and this is already irreversible. Communist parties and those which espouse similar views are active in all countries of the world. Over 430 million people live in the 10 socialist states which are members of the Council for Economic Mutual Assistance and now produce approximately one third of the world's output. The national income of these countries increased almost 8-fold from 1950 to 1980.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently stated at a meeting with electors of the Bauman Election District of Moscow: "The policy of peace promoted by the countries of the socialist commonwealth and their joint struggle for detente and a reduction of the threat of a nuclear-missile world war has become one of the primary factors in international life." Today this struggle represents the main guarantee of humanity's peaceful future.

Capitalism no longer holds sway over the planet as it did for centuries; as a historic force it is constantly retreating. The world revolutionary process is strengthening, and the class struggle is not subsiding. And although imperialism, where it can, is launching fierce counterattacks, the bourgeoisie is more and more losing faith in its future.

Who in our era provided the decisive stimulus for the world revolutionary process? Every schoolchild knows the answer to this question: the Bolshevik Party created and led by Lenin.

As early as 1902 Lenin wrote in the draft program of the Russian Social-Democrat Workers' Party: "...the proletariat must seize the political power which will make them masters of the situation and make it possible for them to remove all obstacles standing in the way of their great goal" (Complete Works, Vol 6, p 205). The founder of the Bolshevik Party knew that ahead lay great class struggle. And he did not eliminate his own country, Russia, as the possible arena for the decisive first struggle.

It was not so simple to draw such a conclusion at that time. Almost all Western socialists in those years were looking in a completely different direction. Predominant in social-democratic circles was the conviction that if capitalism were ever to be overthrown--just when was uncertain--this would take place simultaneously in many countries and begin in the West.

Lenin repudiated this theory which virtually disarmed the working class. Based on the premise that the capitalist countries in the period of imperialism were developing unevenly, he drew the conclusion that one should look initially for a breakthrough in the imperialist front at its weakest point, possibly in a single country. Thus, it became possible that the first socialist revolution would take place in Russia with its rotting tsarism and comparatively weak bourgeoisie. Therefore, Lenin directed all the efforts of the Bolshevik Party towards achieving this goal.

This is the linchpin of that grandiose world revolutionary process which his contemporaries witnessed.

When in March 1919 in revolutionary Moscow under the leadership of Lenin the founding congress of the Communist International convened, its participants adopted a platform characterizing the new historic era as the era of the decay of capitalism, its internal disintegration and the era of the socialist revolution of the proletariat.

These words are coming true today.

These principles form the basis of the growing historic role of the Leninist parties in the world of the 1980's. The first of them, the Bolshevik Party, stood at the origins of the world revolutionary process, when some considered its founder a mere dreamer. This same party stands at the focal point of this process today, when the example of the world's first socialist society created by it has a global effect on people.

It should suffice to note the events in the second half of this century in such countries as Cuba, Angola, Mozambique, Laos, Campuchiya, Ethiopia, the People's Republic of the Congo, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Afghanistan and others. Humanity's movement towards socialism anticipated by Lenin and begun under his leadership has already become irreversible.

This, of course, does not at all mean that the Soviet Union and other socialist states in our era "export revolution," as anticomunists state. History makes revolutions, acting in various areas through its social, economic and political instruments which no one can restrain or thwart. Reality completely confirmed Lenin's doctrine on the Communist Party as the leading force of our time.

No one doubts that the world's first socialist state born of the October Revolution is moving forward, achieving great successes: everyone recognizes this. History knows no example in which a state just founded, besieged on all sides by terrible enemies, exhausted by hunger and economic ruin was transformed in a short time into such a mighty power, the like of which the Soviet Union became and remains.

Lenin again anticipated this from the very beginning. Let us at least consider Soviet foreign policy.

The main principles of Soviet foreign policy are generally known. They are: coexistence, the rallying and support of revolutionary forces, international detente, disarmament, recognition of the right of all peoples to control their destinies, the struggle against colonial oppressors and fascism. All the efforts of Soviet diplomacy from one year to the next are aimed at achieving these goals. The many results attest to the fact that this successful policy can before our very eyes change the fate of humanity, protecting it from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. In any event there is no doubt that it is precisely the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union which in the postwar period has made it possible to avoid a third world war.

At the origins of this policy stands that same figure of the Party's founder. Lenin's views still form the basis for the solution to all major foreign policy issues in the 1980's.

Having taken this step, Lenin had no thought whatsoever of any political, economic or military retreat in face of the West. He strove to achieve a long-term relaxation of tensions on the international scene, to avoid armed clashes and to make possible disarmament. And in this respect Soviet foreign policy of the 1980's reiterates Lenin's efforts of the 1920's on an expanded scale.

...May 1922. Genoa, an international conference convened to agree on measures for the "economic recovery of Central and Eastern Europe." Twenty-nine states participated, including the Soviet Republic. For the first time the socialist diplomats met face to face with the representatives of the bourgeois countries, victors in World War I. Lenin was himself not present at the conference; the Soviet delegation was headed by the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs G.V. Chicherin, but he and other Soviet delegates addressed the conference, using the program which had been worked out in greatest detail by Lenin personally.

The conference witnessed heated debates. How were relations between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states to develop in the future? In his first appearance Chicherin, emphasizing that the Soviet government had supported the cause of peace from the earliest days of its existence, stated: "In remaining true to the principles of communism, the Russian delegation recognizes that in the current era, which makes possible the parallel existence of the old system with the new, developing social systems economic cooperation among states which represent these two systems of ownership is certainly necessary for universal economic recovery (Foreign Policy Documents of the USSR, Vol V, pp 191-192).

This was the voice of Lenin. What distinguishes his formula "parallel coexistence" from the current Soviet formula "peaceful coexistence?" The essence is the same. The principle governing the development of international relations in the 20th century proposed by Lenin 58 years ago still remains in force.

Lenin expressed this same thought 27 March 1922 in his address at the 11th Party Congress: "We need to trade and they need to trade...The way the struggle will develop will depend, though to a minor degree, on the art of our diplomats" (Complete Works, Vol 45, p 70).

But Lenin thought not only about trade and economics. On his direct instructions Chicherin then stated in Genoa: "The Russian delegation intends in the course of the conference's subsequent work to propose a universal arms reduction and support all proposals aimed at easing the burden of militarism on the condition that there be a reduction in the size of all states' armies and that a complete ban on the most barbarous forms of warfare such as poisonous gases, aerial warfare and others, especially the use of destructive weapons against a noncombatant populace be added to the rules of warfare" (Foreign Policy Documents of the USSR, Vol V, pp 191-192).

What is the position of Soviet diplomacy today on the issue of disarmament? Precisely the same. Nuclear-missile weapons did not even exist in the 1920's. But in demanding a "complete ban on the most barbarous forms of warfare"--at that time chemical and aerial weapons--the Leninist delegation again anticipated events.

We know that the imperialist powers do not follow the lead of Soviet proposals now as well, but, on the contrary, they attempt to implement a policy "from a position of strength" relative to the Soviet Union. The "hawks" in Washington, London, Bonn and other NATO capitals go so far as to threaten the USSR directly. Soviet diplomacy answers for all to hear that neither pressure from the West nor any other circumstances will yield concessions or sway it from its steadfast path.

Let us remember how in 1922 Lenin suggested that the USSR react to the anti-Soviet threats of imperialist politicians? In taking note of the group of capitalist countries which in Genoa attempted to force upon the Soviet Republic vassal conditions of agreement, resorting to threats, in one of his speeches Lenin said: "...one must carefully distinguish the essence of the problem from those newspaper scares in which the bourgeoisie engages; it views them as intimidating bombs, but they do not frighten us as we have seen many of them and they are not always worthy of even a smile in reply. All attempts to force conditions upon us as upon the vanquished are pure nonsense not worthy of a response" (Complete Works, Vol 45, p 8).

On another occasion Lenin wrote on this same subject: "We have seen the threat of armed force on the part of the allied powers who have almost the whole world in their hands. These threats did not frighten us" (Ibid., p 5).

As though looking into the future, Lenin emphasized that not dictating to but negotiating with is the only possible type of discussions between Moscow and the West.

Thus in the current decade as well his legacy directs Soviet foreign policy, influencing directly international relations. Not a single important issue is resolved without his ideological participation. This will continue in the future.

Bourgeois gentlemen figures like Lloyd George, Bartu, Poincare and U.S. Secretary of State Hughes were at one time Lenin's opponents on the diplomatic battlefield. Currently his international policies are opposed by not less experienced masters of the latest school of imperialist diplomacy. The essence of the argument remains the same. But no one can excise Lenin's guiding principles from the sphere of international relations. Not a single political figure of past centuries has exerted such a profound and long-term effect on these relations, as did the founder of the Soviet state.

One need only ask the following question: what would have come of humanity in our lifetime, had Lenin's concept of peaceful coexistence not existed?

The world of the 1980's is completely different from that of the beginning of the century in still another respect--one of political geography of the continents, first and foremost of those parts of the world where two thirds of the globe's population now lives.

The oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa have become free and have established their own states. Colonialism has died, although neocolonialism lives on, and its struggle against the national-liberation movements still continues.

Let us recall: in 1900 the colonial possessions of all imperialist states encompassed 73 million square kilometers of territory which represented 55 percent of the globe's surface. The population of the colonial countries totaled 530 million people, equaling 35 percent of the planet's total population. At present colonial territories encompass less than two percent of the globe's land mass and less than one percent of its population. Eighteen countries achieved independence in just the period 1971-1978.

A global revolution has taken place. The national-liberation revolutions have in the postwar period achieved tremendous victories.

Lenin was the politician who as early as 1920 provided the signal to conclude an alliance between the world communist movement and the national-liberation movements in all countries.

Addressing then the Second Comintern Congress on the nationality and colonialism issue, he stated: "A characteristic peculiarity of imperialism is that the whole world, as we perceive it, is divided at present into a large number of oppressed nations and an absurdly small number of oppressing nations which possess huge wealth and great military force...There can be no argument that the proletariat of the advanced countries can and must assist the backward toiling masses..." (Complete Works, Vol 41, pp 241, 245).

At that same time Lenin suggested another prophetic idea--on the future of the colonial and semicolonial countries: "...can we consider as correct the assertion that the capitalist stage of economic development is inevitable for those backward peoples who are now being liberated and in the milieu of whom we are noting now, after the war, a movement along the lines of progress? We have answered this question negatively" (Ibid., pp 245-246).

This was said 60 years ago--when the national-liberation forces were just getting started--and as before, the colonialists held sway in the majority of Asian and African countries. For right-wing social-democrat theoreticians to take the view that any of these countries could repudiate the capitalist path of development was an absurd fantasy. But Lenin anticipated much greater and more profound changes.

He foresaw not only the major political offensive of the national-liberation forces, but also that a number of the liberated countries would choose the socialist path of development. He viewed the future of Asia and Africa in the same way as that of Europe and adapted to this the communist movement's global strategy.

In July 1921, a year and a few months after he addressed the Second Comintern Congress, Lenin said: "...in the future decisive battle of world revolution the movement of the majority of the globe's population, initially aimed at national liberation, will boomerang against capitalism and imperialism and, possibly, will play a much greater revolutionary role than we expect" (Complete Works, Vol 44, p 38).

Lenin proved to be right: 150 million people in Asia and Africa have in our time already chosen a socialist orientation.

Finally, there is a very important problem which concerns our period and the recent years in particular: the problem of the unity of the world communist movement.

It is no secret that imperialism now stakes its hopes on friction within this movement and thus on weakening the entire socialist camp. The treachery of the Maoists and the coalition of the Chinese block along with the leading capitalist powers have already graphically shown what their intentions are. Many prominent imperialist strategists consider that the discord in the international communist movement could become a more effective weapon for the West than even the atom bomb. This view is shared in Peking.

Lenin always emphasized with particular force the special importance of the unity of the proletarian revolutionary movement and for his part did everything possible in order to strengthen it. The fact that communists in all countries recognized Lenin's brilliance and reckoned with his unassailable prestige notwithstanding, he never forced his will on them nor compelled anyone to act in a particular way: he explained and tried to persuade. However heated and impassioned were the arguments about policy directions among individual communist parties in those initial and difficult years of the existence of the Comintern, Lenin respected the right of each party to firmly express its own opinions and participate in making decisions which then became binding on all.

"We are proud of the fact,"--he wrote in 1920, "that we are deciding the great issues of the struggle of the workers for their liberation, subordinating ourselves to the international discipline of the revolutionary proletariat, taking into consideration the experience of the workers of various countries and reckoning with their knowledge and their wishes..." (Complete Works, Vol 41, pp 272-273).

The internationalist criterion which Lenin had inherited from Marx and Engels was Lenin's first rule when he deliberated with foreign communists, sought their consul, argued with them or thought about their problems. In his arguments and conclusions suggested by the friendly parties he based his position on this approach. Thinking on a global scale, guided by the interests and aspirations of indivisible interdependence of international issues--such was Lenin's own approach, and he demanded the same from every communist and every proletarian revolutionary.

Lenin recognized no other approach and made exceptions for no one, regardless of the country or party concerned. Correctness and politeness towards those with whom he argued (and there was plenty then about which to argue!) never took the form of spinelessness or concessions in matters of principle. Criticism by him could finish off an errant policy line. He was intolerant of those who backed away from internationalism, succumbed to some form of nationalism, considered their party above the others or attempted to break it away from the world movement.

For example, in 1929 Lenin accused the leader of the right opportunists in the German Communist Party P. Levi of succumbing of "national-bolshevism," when the latter viewed "Germany as the only nation in the world" (Complete Works, Vol 41, p 459). His attitude was just as severe towards Soviet communists who underestimated the significance of cooperating with friendly parties. Internationalism constantly remained the point of departure for him in resolving problems of the international worker movement.

Can one deny that we at the present time observe this same kind of approach to this movement's problems among all true communists in any country? And can one deny that from a Leninist viewpoint recently developed Maoism represents a terrible political crime?

We have touched upon only a few of the dynamic interrelationships between Lenin's legacy and current history. One could point to a number of other phenomena now occurring in the world and anticipated by him in the first decades of this century. For example, Lenin's striving to achieve cooperation between communists and the social-democratic masses. Today this is called a policy of creating alliances of leftist forces. We know what significance this has acquired in a considerable number of countries.

The 21st century is approaching. Everything points to the fact that Lenin's legacy will govern history in this new century as well.

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INTERNATIONAL

GEORGIAN COMMENTARY ON TURKISH-AMERICAN MILITARY TREATY

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 6 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by KOMUNISTI political commentator S. Tsintsadze under rubric "KOMUNISTI's Commentary": "On a Course of Military Collaboration"]

[Text] As is well known, on 23 March in Ankara representatives of Turkey and the United States signed an agreement "Collaboration in the Sphere of Joint Defense." In order to delve into the essence of the new agreement, let us first examine what it gives to the United States. First of all, it gives the Pentagon the right to lease 26 military bases in Turkey for a period of five years. In return, Turkey is to receive American military and economic aid adding up to more than 450 million dollars this year alone.

According to observers, the treaty enables the Pentagon to carry out its traditional plans. What is the reason for Washington's persistent interest in Turkey? It should be noted that Turkey, which many people consider to be a bridge between Europe and Asia, has a special geopolitical significance because of its position. As for the United States, it has played an active role in Turkey's domestic and foreign politics since 1946, and it has all had official status since the declaration of the Truman Doctrine in 1947. During the Cold War, Turkish-American relations were viewed in the context of a mythical threat on the part of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the military bases which Ankara gave the United States after Turkey joined NATO in 1952 have also been engaged in gathering espionage information about Soviet air and naval forces. According to the Research Center of the United States Library of Congress, the Pentagon has received a quarter of all its espionage information concerning Soviet missile forces from within Turkish territory. As a member of NATO, Turkey also has another significance. It is the only Moslem country that is a member of NATO and borders the Arab world, Iran, and the Soviet Union. In the 1950s and early 1960s, Turkey firmly supported Washington's Middle Eastern strategy goals. Since the early 1960s, the nature of Turkey's participation in American political initiatives has altered. Turkey's relations with the Arab world and its neighbors are changing.

In a report prepared in 1975 for the United States House of Representatives we read that the deterioration of Turkish-American relations did appreciable

damage to America's interests in the Mideast. The report also emphasizes that America's and Turkey's interests are growing farther and farther apart. That was five years ago. Since that time, much has changed both in Turkey and throughout the region. Turkey's economic and domestic political situation has deteriorated. Inflation stands at 70 percent, unemployment has risen sharply. Some observers believe that the situation prompted the signing of the new agreement. If this is so and Ankara hopes to resolve its own urgent problems on the basis of military collaboration with the United States, then the unstable situation in Turkey will probably continue for quite some time.

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CBO: 1810

INTERNATIONAL

NEW GEORGIAN BOOK ON IRAN CITED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 10 Apr 80 p 4

[Article by Doctor of History G. Beradze, senior scientist, Oriental Institute imeni Academician G. Tsereteli: "Our Oldest Neighbor"]

(Text) The overthrow of the monarchy and the revolutionary changes that are taking place in Iran today have brought this Eastern country to the focus of attention of all mankind. Naturally, the public's interest in scientific works dealing with Iran's recent history has also increased and become more animated. In such a situation, of course, the publication (by Metsniereba) of a solid new book dealing with present-day Iran is timely and highly useful. I am referring to Otar Kiknadze's "Iran," a historical-political, cultural, and social-economic study edited by Doctor of History G. Chipashvili, which illuminates fundamental problems in present-day Iran's social-political, economic, and cultural life.

The book begins with a physical-geographical description of Iran (geographical location, climate, mineral resources), followed by a review of the country's centuries-old history from ancient times until today--that is, until the proclamation of the "Iranian Islamic Republic" as a result of the general referendum. In the historical sketch, Iran's ancient, medieval, and recent history is presented in a brief and generalized fashion. In accordance with the theme of the work, of course, the author places special emphasis on illuminating problems of twentieth-century Iranian history and discusses in detail the antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolutionary movement of 1905-1911, which was inspired by the 1905-1907 Russian Revolution. Among other aspects, the author stresses the active participation of Transcaucasian, in particular Georgian, internationalists in the Iranian people's revolutionary struggle.

In elucidating events in subsequent years, on the basis of specific facts, the author shows the strong impact the Great October Socialist Revolution had on the further upsurge and development of the national liberation movement in Iran.

The work presents an appropriate evaluation of the historical importance of the treaty signed between the Soviet state and Iran on 25 February 1921. This treaty, which is still in force, was Iran's first treaty with a major country on an equal basis in modern times.

The work presents an extensive description of Iran's social-economic and political development in the 1920s and 1930s and the situation that developed after World War II. In discussing the subsequent period, the author presents a detailed analysis of the country's current economic and political crises and organized efforts of the revolutionary and democratic forces.

The work devotes substantial space to the reforms drawn up and undertaken by the Shah and his government in the 1960s, reforms which Iran's leaders at that time first dubbed a "white or bloodless revolution" and later on the "Shah's and people's revolution."

O. Kiknadze does not confine himself solely to problems of social-economic and political history. He also presents a careful study of the most important aspects of modern Iran's scientific and cultural life. This same segment of the book also describes the many years of fruitful work of the USSR-Iranian Cultural Relations Society.

At the end of the work, for the first time in Soviet Iranian studies the author discusses various aspects of the activities of the cultural-informational and scientific centers of the major capitalist countries of the West operating in Iran.

O. Kiknadze's book is a remarkable new achievement in Georgian and Soviet Iranian studies. One's only regret is that this practical, multifaceted, and useful book does not have appropriate indexes. I also think that resumes should be added in Russian and a foreign language.

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INTERNATIONAL

NEW BOOK ANALYZES ANTI-SOVIET STRATEGIES

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 20, 9-15 May 80 p 19

[Review by G. Rozanov, Doctor of Historical Sciences, of the book "Na Perekrestke Trekh Strategiy," by Igor Androsov, Moscow "Molodaya Gvardiya"]

[Text] More than 40 years separate us from the events which are described in a book by I. Androsov. The world has changed beyond recognition during these years. Imperialism has lost its former military superiority and it has lost the historical initiative. The high road for mankind's development is being determined in our day by world socialism and by the forces which are for peace and social progress.

However, today also we can still see an endeavor by belligerent circles in the West, above all, in the United States, to turn back the course of history by emphasizing military might as the chief instrument of politics. Is this not what is meant by the present-day reanimation by Washington in the form of the Carter-Brezhinsky doctrine of adventurist plans for the creation of a "Pax Americana" in which it is being attempted to impose the most unbridled egocentrism of American capital on peoples under the flag of a "new world community." The hegemonists from Peking are marching in step with the American ultras and both of them are attempting to camouflage their designs which are dangerous for the peace and security of peoples with an hysterical campaign about a "Soviet military threat."

"The dimensions and upheavals of that war of 1939-1945 which has gone into history as the Second World War will never cease to astonish the imagination of mankind. And the question of how all of this could have happened will never lose its point," I. Androsov writes.

The reader follows the dramatic events of the eve of the Second World War with excited interest.

Bourgeois propaganda has worked out a definite stereotype in which the anti-Soviet essence of the Western policy of "appeasing" the fascist

aggressors and its apogee -- the shameful Munich agreement with Hitler -- is presented either as a fatal fortuity or as the fruit of a failure of understanding by individual Western politicians like Chamberlain.

In fact, and this is shown convincingly and vividly in I. Androsov's study, the entire history of international relations between the two world wars is full of attempts by the ruling circles of the imperialist powers to destroy the world's first socialist state.

Three strategies and three foreign policy courses became interwoven into a tight knot in the international relations of the 1930s. On the one hand, the course of the fascist aggressors aimed at unleashing a war for the purpose of altering the world in favor of German and Japanese imperialism. On the other, the course of the Western European governments and of Washington which stood behind them aimed at affirming their dominant position in the world and harnessing their competitors in Berlin and Tokyo by means of "channeling" their expansion in the direction of the Soviet Union.

The anti-Soviet designs and plans of the imperialist strategists was opposed in the complex and tense situation of those years by the foreign policy course of the Soviet Union which combined, as always throughout the entire history of the Soviet country, a consistent peace-lovingness with a firm rebuff of aggression. The Soviet Union actively came out for the organization of collective security against fascist aggression and gave wide and comprehensive support to peoples which had become the victims of imperialist brigandage.

"Tomorrow may be too late," the Soviet government warned during the days when the Hitlerites with the knowledge and assistance of the West carried out an "anschluss" with independent Austria, "but today the time has not yet passed for this if all states, especially the great powers, occupy a firm and unambiguous position with regard to the collective salvation of the world." The Western powers ignored the Soviet Union's appeal. When Czechoslovakia was threatened with danger, the Soviet Union resolutely came out in defense of the independence of that country. The reply from the West, as is known, was Munich.

The leaders of the Western powers preferred "appeasing" the fascist aggressors and a direct agreement with them at the cost of the interests of other states and, above all, the Soviet Union. They foiled all of the attempts of the Soviet government to create an effective system of rebuffing fascist aggression. The results of this anti-Soviet policy of the then predecessors of Brezhinsky are well known: the Western countries themselves became the target of an attack by the fascist powers.

Nowadays mankind is threatened by the hegemonic designs of Washington and Peking. "No kind of 'balance of power,'" the conclusion is drawn with full justification in the study, "in which today China is put into the place of Hitler Germany will provide any prospects for the future. Except one -- this policy contains an enormous danger for the West: that its present intoxication and gigantic self-delusion may turn into a bitter hangover."

The maneuvers by Washington and Peking show that in the West and Far East some people have still not gotten rid of illusions regarding a new "regrouping of peoples" on an anti-Soviet basis. Meanwhile, as the author reminds us, a stern consideration of the lessons of history is an organic component of political realism. The conceptions of a "balance of power" to which the political leaders of the West turned on the eve of the Second World War in their search for political wisdom, ignoring the profound social and political processes which were occurring in the world, and an underestimation of the moral and political power and influence of the Soviet Union and of its peace-loving foreign policy led them into a blind alley. The analysis of the lessons of history which is cited in the book testifies to the fact that the introduction of anti-Sovietism into the sphere of foreign policy at the various stages of the change in the correlation of forces in favor of socialism results in a deepening of the crisis of the foreign policy of the powers which take the path of attempting to realize anti-Soviet dogmas.

As the book traces it, the watershed line in international relations during the inter-war period was as follows: on the one hand, the class, foreign policy position of the USSR which expressed the interests of the widest popular masses and their aspiration for a durable democratic peace, and, on the other, the single imperialist strategy of "appeasement" which was anti-Soviet and anti-popular in essence.

The failure of the imperialist strategy of "appeasement" and the success of Soviet diplomacy which did not allow the Soviet Union to be drawn into a war in a situation which was extremely unfavorable for it are quite in keeping with the law. They were prepared, and the materials of the book bear witness to this, by the entire course of the historical development of the more than 20 preceding years. "A graphic and very convincing lesson concerning the bankruptcy of anti-Sovietism as a foreign policy doctrine was given precisely in August 1939 by the skillful use by our diplomacy of inter-imperialist contradictions," the author writes.

There has been an immeasurable growth of the forces which today are standing in the way of the present pretenders to world domination in

Washington and Peking. "Today is not the pre-war period and not even the 1950s," L. I. Brezhnev said. "Our forces and potentialities are enormous. We and our allies will always be able to stand up for ourselves and repel any hostile attacks."

A unification of the efforts of the countries and peoples and political and social forces which do not want mankind to slide into a nuclear catastrophe -- this is the direction in which the path to harnessing aggressive circles and strengthening the peace and security of peoples lies.

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CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

ALIYEV, SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

/Report on the speeches of Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev and Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers M. S. Solomentsev at 28 April 1980 reception in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in Baku (AZERINFORM): "In an Atmosphere of Fraternal Friendship"/

[Text] The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR arranged a reception of the Gyulistan Palace of Joy in honor of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Comrades G. A. Aliyev, P. M. Masherov, Sh. R. Rashidov, M. S. Solomentsev, E. A. Shevardnadze, delegation heads: Second Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee V. N. Makeyev, First Secretary of the Leningrad City Committee of the CPSU Yu. F. Solov'yev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet S. N. Imaev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet A. S. Barkauskas, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia I. I. Bodyul, First Deputy Chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers R. O. Verro, Chairman of the Presidium of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet A. Duyshayev, Chairman of the Presidium of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet M. Kh. Kholov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia K. S. Demirchyan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan M. G. Gapurov, Chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers V. I. Klauson, Chairman of the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet K. A. Khalilov, Chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers A. I. Ibragimov, members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan K. M. Bagirov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Krassil'nikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, candidate members of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan I. N. Askerov, Z. I. Guseynova, B. S. Kevorkov, G. Sh. Efendiayev, Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan, Minister of the Gas Industry

S. A. Orudzhev, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security Army General S. K. Tsigun, Commander in Chief of Air Defense Forces and USSR Deputy Minister of Defense Marshal of Aviation A. I. Koldunov, Commander of the Moscow Air Defense District Colonel General of Aviation A. U. Konstantinov, Commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District Lieutenant General N. I. Makarov, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR V. M. Zholobov and chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee V. Ye. Odintsov attended the reception, which was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

Members of the delegations of the union republics and the hero cities of Moscow and Leningrad, workers of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, leaders of industry and agriculture, figures of science and culture of Azerbaijan and representatives of the troops of the Baku Garrison were among the reception participants.

Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan A. G. Aliyev spoke at the reception.

These days, he said, there is a great and happy celebration on the ancient Azerbaijan land. We are marking the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. Our celebration is taking place at a memorable time--during the days of the 110th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin, and this gives it a special significance, a special meaning. Everything, which has been achieved during the 60 years of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, which has been following the Leninist path, is inseparably connected with the name of the great leader and teacher V. I. Lenin, with his immortal teachings.

In connection with the 60th anniversary of the republic the workers of Azerbaijan received a message of greeting from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev warmly and cordially congratulated all of us on the holiday. We perceive this as a new display of the greatest attention and concern about the Azerbaijan people and the republic party organization, as a high rating of the accomplishments of the workers of Azerbaijan during six Soviet decades. The message of greeting of the party and government and the cordial congratulations of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev have given our holiday a special solemnity and have aroused in each worker the feeling of great joy and pride.

In keeping with the good tradition we are marking our memorable anniversary along with all the Soviet peoples, with the delegations of the union republics and hero cities of Moscow and Leningrad, who have come to the festivities in Baku. This is a characteristic trait of our socialist society, of the Soviet way of life. Soviet society is based on the fraternal friendship of all the peoples who inhabit our immense country. And every people, every republic enjoys the constant attention and concern of the party and

government, experiences the fraternal mutual assistance and support of all the peoples of the great Soviet state.

These days, G. A. Aliyev continued, we are surveying with particular emotion the path covered in 60 years, the stages of the ascent of the Azerbaijan people up the steps of socialist development, the most important milestones in the life of the workers of Azerbaijan, we are glancing through the pages of the glorious history of the republic with particular attention. And all this again and again gives us the right to draw the only correct conclusion that the good fortune of our people, their joyous day today, that which has been achieved by them during the years of Soviet power and has been convincingly demonstrated during the festivities, are inseparably connected with the Great October Socialist Revolution, are the result of the implementation of the wise Leninist national policy of the party, the most vivid confirmation of loyalty to Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the path paved by Great October and the great Lenin.

Our people, like all the peoples of the country, have a history many centuries long. During the centuries they have experienced social and national oppression, enormous privations and difficulties. And only after Great October, when the workers of Azerbaijan in April 1920 under the leadership of the Communist Party, with the fraternal assistance of Soviet Russia and the great V. I. Lenin took their fate in their own hands, did our people begin to write a new history and reach the greatest heights in a short time.

In speaking today about our achievements, Comrade Aliyev noted, we have a particular need to express great appreciation and gratitude to the veterans of the party, World War II and labor, to the glorious working class, to the dedicated kolkhoz peasantry, to the fine national intelligentsia of the republic, by whose will, industry and enthusiasm they were gained and multiplied.

Today we are declaring again and again that all the accomplishments of the Azerbaijan people, like those of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, are the result of the wise leadership of our Leninist party, the consistent implementation of the behests of the leader, the tireless, truly titanic practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Today we speak with a sense of particular appreciation and gratitude about the prominent role of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the achievements of the Soviet people and the Communist Party, about his enormous contribution to the guarantee of the security of the homeland, to the struggle for peace, the affirmation of the Leninist principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and detente. We speak with admiration about the constant attention and concern of Leonid Il'ich about each national republic, each people of the Soviet Union. The achievements of Azerbaijan during the years of the Ninth and 10th Five-Year Plans are directly connected with the name of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, with

his paternal concern and support, his sympathetic and attentive attitude toward all the problems of our republic.

These festive days, Comrade Aliyev stressed, have demonstrated again and again, what a great, truly invincible force the international unity of our socialist society, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR--the basis of all the achievements of the Soviet Union--are. Our anniversary festivities have become a hymn to the indissoluble Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples, a hymn which glorifies the great Communist Party and the great Soviet Union--the first state of the workers and peasants in the world.

In paying great homage to all the fraternal Soviet people, the workers of Azerbaijan are expressing the feeling of particular gratitude to and love for the Great Russian people, the oldest brother in our Soviet family. The history of each people, figuratively speaking, is an enormous work, many volumes of which commemorated the fraternal bonds with the Russian people, their role in the revolutionary transformations, their fruitful influence on the fate of all the nations and nationalities. Such numerous volumes have also been written by the Azerbaijan people, they contain the most vivid pages of friendship, fraternity and mutual assistance.

More than 165 years ago Azerbaijan linked its fate forever with Russia. We are celebrating that day today, because it determined the entire future happy life of the Azerbaijan people, their participation in the revolutionary movement in Russia, the fine April day in 1920, which began a new era in the history of our region. The versatile disinterested assistance of Soviet Russia both during the first years of Soviet power in Azerbaijan and at all the subsequent stages of its development and flourishing has been invaluable.

The Russian people and Russia have made an enormous contribution to world civilization. The Russian proletariat became the trailblazers of a new sociohistorical formation, a new era in the history of mankind. Russia gave the world the great Lenin, it is the homeland of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We speak with deep respect about the historical role of the Russian people in the fate of all the peoples of our country, in today's progress of mankind. We live under a peaceful sky, having smashed German fascism 35 years ago. And every Soviet individual knows well that the main burden of the war was borne by the Great Russian people, who are the backbone of the unified multinational state, a people of a generous heart, great heroism, courage, tenacity and will, who during hard times rallied all the peoples of the USSR around themselves.

In this connection Comrade Aliyev emphasized the great contribution which the RSFSR, one of the 15 equal fraternal union republics of the socialist homeland, is making to the building of communism in our country. The RSFSR, he said, is for all the republics a model of the implementation of the plans of the party, in the solution of political, ideological and cultural problems.

Red Star Moscow, which embodies all the best things achieved in our country, is extremely dear to the heart of each Soviet individual. The Leninist staff of our party--the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--works in the capital, which is an example of socialist labor, the hope of all people of good will of the planet. Moscow is a most beautiful city, Muscovites, who are loyal to their noteworthy traditions, are in the vanguard of all the most important transformations in our country.

The outstanding milestones in the history of our state are connected with the city on the Neva, the cradle of the revolution, which befittingly bears the great and sacred name of Lenin. At the beginning of the century it became the center of the revolutionary movement not only of Russia, but also of all of Europe. The heroic epic of the Leningrad blockade has no analogs in history. Leningrad played a prominent role in our common victory over the enemy. Today Leningraders are the beginners and initiators of many important matters and are successfully striving for the fulfillment of the national economic plans.

The Ukraine holds a special place in the constellation of fraternal Soviet republics. The Ukrainian land is excellent, the people are excellent and their achievements are excellent. The Ukrainian people made a great contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the Russian proletariat and to the victory of Great October. They accomplished a heroic deed during the years of the last war, when the entire territory of the republic was transformed into a field of fierce battles with the German fascist invaders. The workers of the Ukraine are in the front ranks of the struggle for communism, their achievements are playing an important role in the strengthening of the economic and defense potential of the homeland.

Along with Soviet Russia, the Ukraine and the Transcaucasian Federation Belorussia was an initiator of the formation of the USSR. During the years of the Great Fatherland War the celebrated Belorussian partisans, who wrote the most brilliant pages in its annals, covered themselves with unparalleled courage and heroism. On their long-suffering land the Belorussian people fought to the last ditch and held out. The labor heroism of the republic, which in a short time restored from the ruins the destroyed cities and villages and has now achieved an unprecedented boom in all areas of the economy and culture, is a noteworthy example.

There is much in common in the historical fates of the Uzbek and Azerbaijan peoples, who have achieved a genuine blossoming of material and spiritual culture under the sun of Great October, under the banner of Lenin. At one time an outlying colonial district of tsarist Russia, Uzbekistan has been transformed into the cotton belt of the country. We are competing with our Uzbek friends, are learning from them how to grow record crops of "white gold" and rejoice at the high rate of development of the economy and culture of Uzbekistan. The happy life of the workers of the republic is a vivid illustration of the triumph of the Leninist national policy in the east.

Enormous changes have occurred in Kazakhstan during the years of Soviet power. The enormous expanses of land, which at one time were lifeless, today have become genuine wealth, one of the main grain bases of the country. The development of the virgin land, which was transformed into a legend, is an impressive feat of all the fraternal peoples of our country, the result of the wise agrarian policy of the CPSU and the enormous work of the Kazakh party organization, which during those years was headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The best traits of the character of the Soviet man as a creator were concentrated and displayed on the virgin land as in a focus.

For many years now the peoples of Georgia and Azerbaijan have been living side by side like brothers, during all periods of history they have always been together. The Georgian Bolsheviks played an important role in the revolutionary movement in Transcaucasia. Many of their fine representatives, who devoted their entire life to the struggle against the tsarist autocracy, lived and worked in Baku. Soviet Georgia has covered a long and glorious path. Its noteworthy accomplishments in recent years and the impressive victories in the All-Union Socialist Competition give particular pleasure.

This year the fraternal Lithuanian people will mark the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania. These years were a time of radical transformations in the past of the backward region with a low level of the economy and the difficult lot of the people. Today Lithuania is a flourishing socialist republic, which is superior in the level of civilization to many countries of the West. The Lithuanian people, the true master of their own fate, in the fraternal Soviet family are living a happy and joyful life.

The land of Moldavia is fruitful and beautiful. But for centuries it did not give the people anything. Only owing to Soviet power was the region transformed. In implementing the party agrarian policy, the workers of Moldavia were among the first in the country to carry out the concentration and specialization of agricultural production. The gained experience of converting agriculture to an industrial basis and creating agro-industrial associations is being studied and adopted by the entire country.

The people of Latvia, who are tallying the results of four Soviet decades, have something to be proud of and to delight in. Its history of the revolutionary movement is rich, many worthy sons of the Latvian people fought courageously for the triumph of October. The feat of the Lettish riflemen will not fade. Today this Soviet republic is confidently proceeding along the road of mature socialism, adding newer and newer achievements in the building of the new life.

With the triumph of Soviet power the day of the new life also came to the beautiful alpine region--Kirgizia. Having cast off the fetters of social and national oppression, the Kirgiz people gained unprecedented heights in the Soviet socialist family. The republic by right is proud of its remarkable figures of culture, whose fame has passed far beyond the boundaries of

our country. And this is an especially vivid illustration of what Soviet power gave the Kirgiz people.

The world by right admires the masterpieces of the ancient culture of the Tadzhik people, but it achieved genuine flourishing under the life-giving sun of Great October. The fame of Tadzhikistan is large cotton, modern enterprises, the imposing construction projects of the Nurekskaya GES, in the construction of which the whole country is participating. This gigantic hydraulic development will meet the needs of a large region, will give new tracts of land of Central Asia invigorating moisture and will place them at the service of man.

The fraternal friendship of the Armenian and Azerbaijan peoples, which goes back in its roots to the hoary past, has been passed on from generation to generation. Our ancestors laid its foundations, it was strengthened in the unforgettable years of the revolutionary struggle and became even stronger during the years of Soviet power. They would not recognize today the alpine region, which was transformed by the labor of man, where advanced sectors of industry, scientific thought, the original literature and art have undergone extensive development.

The Caspian Sea, which separates Turkmenia and Azerbaijan, was never an obstacle for the friendship of the two fraternal peoples. Owing to the heroic efforts of the workers of Turkmenistan the lifeless sands were tamed and re-treated. Encircled by canals, they became lands of plenty, which yield large harvests of cotton and other agricultural crops. The step in the labor march of the conquerors of the petroleum and gas deposits is confident.

Soviet Estonia is also on the eve of its own glorious 40th anniversary. The people of this republic have gone through many hard and difficult stages in their own history. And only Soviet power provided them with good fortune and prosperity. It enabled the workers of Estonia to achieve noteworthy results in all areas of socio-economic life, in the harmonious family of fraternal peoples they are building a bright communist future.

Today, G. A. Aliyev continued, we attended the parade of the troops of the Baku Garrison. It demonstrated once again the invincible defensive might of the homeland, the great combat training of the Soviet Armed Forces, which are standing guard over the socialist fatherland and the achievements of October. We are approaching the 35th anniversary of our Great Historical Victory. And the fact that all these years the Soviet people have lived and worked under peacetime conditions, is also the enormous service of its glorious armed defenders.

Born of the will of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party in February 1918, our Armed Forces have covered themselves with unfading glory and are scrupulously fulfilling the behests of the leader. They convincingly demonstrated during the years of World War II that the Soviet Army, like our socialist state, is invincible!

Everything, which our Army, the reliable bulwark of peace on earth, has today, is connected with the Communist Party, with the tireless activity of the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo, the Soviet Government, Chairman of the USSR Defense Council Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally on the strengthening of the Armed Forces and the defensive might of the homeland. The worthy sons of the Soviet people are doing honorable military service, among their ranks there are many noteworthy commanders and military leaders, who have covered their names with unfading glory in the battles of World War II. The participation in the celebrations, which are dedicated to the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan, of prominent military leaders and representatives of the glorious Soviet troops gives our holiday a special importance. We are confident that the heroic Soviet Army and Navy will henceforth reliably defend the Soviet homeland from any intrigues of the imperialist forces.

G. A. Aliyev offered toasts to the great Soviet homeland, to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to its Leninist Central Committee headed by the tireless champion of communism, peace and happiness of the people of earth, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to the friendship and international unity of the Soviet people, to the Great Russian people, to Soviet Azerbaijan, which is embarking on its seventh decade, to its Communist Party, to the fraternal peoples of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia, to their Communist Parties, to the workers and party organizations of the hero cities of Moscow and Leningrad and to the glorious Soviet Armed Forces.

At the reception Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers M. S. Solomentsev gave an answering speech on behalf of the delegations of the union republics and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

First of all, he said, it gives me enormous satisfaction to express on behalf of all the delegations to the hospitable hosts, the Azerbaijan workers, sincere gratitude for the exceptionally cordial, truly fraternal reception, which has been given to us during these days. I would like to express deep gratitude for the warm and kind words which were addressed to the fraternal republics, their peoples and Communist Parties.

We were able not only to attend the celebrations, but also to visit enterprises, to meet with labor collectives and to acquaint ourselves with the rich and diverse art.

Every new acquaintance made it possible for us to be convinced of the talent, industry and great skill of the remarkable Azerbaijan workers. Each new meeting strengthened in us the sense of the mighty labor enthusiasm, tenacity, zest and enormous persistence, which characterize the life of present-day Azerbaijan.

The progress of the republic is extensive. You have something to be proud of, dear comrades, there is something to be proud of. And along with you we are proud of your achievements. The early fulfillment of the plan of the five-year plan and the awarding to the republic of a third Order of Lenin confirm perfectly well the fact that the Azerbaijan SSR is entering, if it can be stated so, its ripe age in the prime of life.

During the days of celebrations we were the witnesses of a moving demonstration of the monolithic solidarity of the workers of Azerbaijan around our own Communist Party of the Soviet Union and their devotion to the cause of communism.

We were all glad to hear with what warm feelings and genuine love the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of Azerbaijan, veterans and young people, are speaking about our own Communist Party, its Central Committee, the outstanding figure of the Leninist type, the leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

All the speeches at the festivities and all the meetings were permeated with love of the CPSU, its Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee and dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. And this is very significant, comrades, in this is our enormous strength.

The entire course of the celebrations--the solemn meeting, the parade and the demonstration--vividly and convincingly showed the aspiration of the workers of the republic to make new gains in the implementation of the plans of the party and by their labor to strengthen the economic and defensive might of our beloved homeland.

While here, in Baku, we have been convinced again and again of what a great force the friendship of the peoples of our country, which has been cultivated by the party, is. The anniversary of Azerbaijan has become a holiday of the fraternity of all the republics, all the nations and nationalities of the Soviet Union.

Allow me, comrades, once again to heartily congratulate you on the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. These festivities, we have no doubt, will serve us as an inspiring incentive in further labor, in the work which is connected with the completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan and the preparation for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

M. S. Solomentsev offers toasts to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has inspired us to all the triumphs and accomplishments, to its Leninist Central Committee, to the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, to the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, its glorious working people, to the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, its Central Committee, the Bureau of the Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the republic, to dear and

highly respected G. A. Aliyev, to the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of our country, to our further accomplishments in the building of communism.

The speeches of Comrades G. A. Aliyev and M. S. Solomentsev were listened to with great attention and were repeatedly interrupted by applause.

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MEDALS AND DECORATIONS: WEAR REGULATIONS REVISED

Ukase

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 1

["Ukase Passed by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the Establishment of Regulations for the Wearing of Orders and Medals of the USSR, Order and Medal Ribbons on Bars and Other Insignia"]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet hereby decrees:

1. That regulations be established for the wearing of orders and medals of the USSR, order and medal ribbons on bars and other insignia.

2. That the following are no longer in effect:

1) Article 2 of the Ukase passed by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 19 June 1943 "On the Establishment of Models and a Definition of Ribbons for orders and Medals of the USSR and Regulations for the Wearing of Orders, Medals, Order Ribbons and Insignia" and the Regulations for the Wearing of Orders, Medals, Order Ribbons and Decorations established by this Ukase (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 23, 1943);

2) The Ukase passed by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 26 June 1943 "On Establishing the Procedure for the Wearing of Foreign Orders and Medals and Foreign Order Ribbons" ("Sbornik zakonov SSSR i Ukarov Prezidiuma Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR" [Collection of Laws of the USSR and Ukases of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet], 1975 edition, volume 2, p 605);

3) Article 2 of the Ukase passed by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 9 March 1973 "On Modifying and Supplementing Certain Legislative Enactments of the USSR as a Result of Passage of the Law of the USSR

'On the Status of Deputies to the Soviet of Workers' Deputies in the USSR'" (VEDOMOSTI VENKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 11, 1973, p 156).

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
L. Brezhnev

Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
M. Georgadze

Moscow, The Kremlin
28 March 1980

Regulations

Moscow KRAYNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Mar 80 pp 1, 2

[Definition of regulations by M. Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "Regulations for the Wearing of Orders and Medals of the USSR, Order and Medal Ribbons on Bars and Other Insignia"]

[Text] In accordance with the General Statute on Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR, citizens presented with state awards of the USSR ordinarily wear orders, medals and badges bearing honorary titles of the USSR during sessions of the soviets of people's deputies, congresses and conferences of public organizations, general state celebrations and formal meetings. On other occasions individuals so decorated may wear only orders and medals of the USSR or their ribbons on bars.

The following regulations are followed for wearing state decorations of the USSR, order and medal ribbons on bars, and other insignia:

1. Special decorations--the "Gold Star" medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union and the gold "Hammer and Sickle" medal of the Hero of Socialist Labor are worn on the left hand side of the chest above orders and medals.

When wearing two or more special decorations, they are attached to clothing in a single row, with a space of 10 millimeters between the lateral tips of the stars, in the following order: The "Gold Star" medal and then the gold "Hammer and Sickle" medal. Special decorations of the same kind are arranged in the chronological order in which they were awarded.

2. The Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the Order of Friendship of Peoples, the "Emblem of Honor" order, the Order of Glory First Degree, the Order of Glory Second Degree, the Order of Glory Third Degree, the Order of Labor Glory First Degree, the Order of Labor Glory Second Degree and the Order of Labor Glory Third Degree are worn on the left hand side of the chest.

When wearing two or more of the above orders, their five-pointed holders are joined together in a row on a single bar. The orders are arranged in a row from right to left, in the order in which they are listed in this paragraph of the Regulations. Orders of the same kind are arranged in a row in the chronological order in which they were conferred. Orders which will not fit on the same row are placed in a second or additional rows located below the first row and are also arranged from right to left in the order indicated.

The "Victory" Order, the highest military order, is worn on the left hand side of the chest, 12 to 14 centimeters above the belt.

The "Mother-Heroine" Order is worn on the left hand side of the breast, above any other orders or medals which may be worn, and to the left of any special decorations--the "Gold Star" medal and the gold "Hammer and Sickle" medal.

The "Maternal Glory" Order, First, Second and Third Degrees, is worn on the left hand side of the breast and is arranged from right to left in descending order, above any other orders and medals which may be worn.

3. The Order of Suvorov First Degree, the Order of Ushakov First Degree, the Order of Kutuzov First Degree, the Order of Nakhimov First Degree, the Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy First Degree, the Order of Suvorov Second Degree, the Order of Ushakov Second Degree, the Order of Kutuzov Second Degree, the Order of Nakhimov Second Degree, the Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Second Degree, the Order of Suvorov Third Degree, the Order of Kutuzov Third Degree, the Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Third Degree, the Order of Aleksandr Nevskiy, the Order of the Patriotic War First Degree, the Order of the Patriotic War Second Degree, the Order of the Red Star, the Order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" First Degree, the Order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" Second Degree and the Order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" Third Degree are worn on the right hand side of the chest.

When two or more of the above orders are worn, they are arranged in a row from left to right, with a space of 5 millimeters between lateral tips of the stars, in the order in which these orders are listed in this paragraph of the Regulations. Orders of the same kind or of the same degree are arranged in a row in the chronological order in which they were conferred. Orders which will not fit on a single row are carried over to a second or additional rows located below the first and are arranged from left to right in the order indicated.

4. All medals of the USSR, except for the medal "For Outstanding Military Service" First and Second Degrees, are worn on the left hand side of the chest following the orders.

When two or more medals are worn on the left hand side of the chest, and when medals and orders are worn together, their five-pointed holders are joined together in a row on a single bar. Medals are arranged after orders in a row from right to left in the following order: the medal "For Bravery," the Ushakov medal, the medal "For Combat Merit," the Nakhimov medal, the medal "For Labor Valor," the medal "For Outstanding Labor," the medal "To a Partisan of the Patriotic War" First Degree, the medal "To a Partisan of the Patriotic War" Second Degree, the medal "For Distinction in Guarding the State Border of the USSR," the medal "For Distinguished Service in Guarding Public Order," the medal "For Bravery in a Fire," the medal "For Rescuing the Drowning," the medal "For the Defense of Leningrad," the medal "For the Defense of Moscow," the medal "For the Defense of Odessa," the medal "For the Defense of Sevastopol," the medal "For the Defense of Stalingrad," the medal "For the Defense of Kiev," the medal "For the Defense of the Caucasus," the medal "For the Defense of the Soviet Polar Region," the medal "For the Victory Over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the anniversary medal "20th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the anniversary medal "The 30th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the medal "For the Victory Over Japan," the medal "For the Capture of Budapest," the medal "For the Capture of Königsberg," the medal "For the Capture of Vienna," the medal "For the Capture of Berlin," the medal "For the Liberation of Belgrade," the medal "For the Liberation of Warsaw," the medal "For the Liberation of Prague," the medal "For Valorous Labor in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the medal "Labor Veteran," the medal "Veteran of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the medal "For Strengthening the Combat Fraternity," the medal "For Rebuilding Ferrous Metallurgy Enterprises in the South," the medal "For Repairing the Donbass Coalmines," the medal "For Developing the Virgin Lands," the medal "For the Building of the Baykal-Amur Trunk Line," the medal "For Transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR," the medal "For the Development of Mineral Deposits and the Oil-and-Gas Complex of Western Siberia," the anniversary medal "The 20th Anniversary of the RKKA [Workers' and Peasants' Red Army]," the anniversary medal "30th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy," the anniversary medal "40th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the anniversary medal "50th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the anniversary medal "60th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the anniversary medal "50th Anniversary of the Soviet Militia," the medal "In Memory of Moscow's 800th Anniversary" and the medal "In Honor of Leningrad's 250th Anniversary."

The anniversary medal "For Valorous Labor (For Military Valor), In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," when worn with other medals and orders arranged on a common bar, is located to the left and above the common bar but below the "Gold Star" medal and the gold "Hammer and Sickle" medal, and when these medals are not present, in their place.

The medal "Maternity Medal" First and Second Degrees, when orders and other medals are worn, are placed on the same row with or below them.

The medal "For Outstanding Military Service" First and Second Degrees, is worn on the right hand side of the chest, arranged from left to right in descending order by degrees. The medal is worn beneath any orders.

5. An order of the USSR awarded to an enterprise, association, institution, organization, Union or autonomous republic, kray, oblast, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug, rayon, city or other community is attached to the front side of the banner in the top corner, 15 centimeters from the edge of the banner and 10 centimeters from the staff. Two or more orders are arranged from the bottom down along the staff, 5 to 10 centimeters apart in their established sequence. Order ribbons are attached to the staff above the banner itself.

The procedure for displaying and storing orders on the fighting colors of a decorated military unit is defined in the Internal Service Regulations of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

6. When the orders are not worn order ribbons on bars are worn on the left hand side of the chest, from right to left in the following sequence: The Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of Suvorov First Degree, the Order of Ushakov First Degree, the Order of Kutuzov First Degree, the Order of Nakhimov First Degree, the Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy First Degree, the Order of Suvorov Second Degree, the Order of Ushakov Second Degree, the Order of Kutuzov Second Degree, the Order of Nakhimov Second Degree, the Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Second Degree, the Order of Suvorov Third Degree, the Order of Kutuzov Third Degree, the Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy Third Degree, the Order of Aleksandr Nevskiy, the Order of the Patriotic War First Degree, the Order of the Patriotic War Second Degree, the Order of the Labor Red Banner, the Order of Friendship of Peoples, the Order of the Red Star, the order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" First Degree, the order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" Second Degree, the order "For Service to the Homeland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" Third Degree, the order "Badge of Honor," the Order of Glory First Degree, the Order of Glory Second Degree, the Order of Glory Third Degree, the Order of Labor Glory First Degree, the Order of Labor Glory Second Degree, and the Order of Labor Glory Third Degree.

The ribbon of the "Victory" order is worn separately, 1 centimeter above the bars with the order and medal ribbons.

The order "Mother-Heroine" and the order "Maternal Glory" First, Second and Third Degrees do not have ribbons on bars.

7. When worn without the medals, medal ribbons on bars are worn on the left hand side of the chest, from right to left, following the order ribbons and in the following sequence: the medal "For Bravery," the Ushakov Medal, the medal "For Combat Merits," the Nakhimov Medal, the medal "For Labor Valor," the medal "For Distinguished Labor," the anniversary medal "For Valorous Labor (For Military Valor), In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin," the medal "To a Partisan of the Patriotic War" First Degree, the medal "To a Partisan of the Patriotic War" Second Degree, the medal "For Distinction in Guarding the State Border of the USSR," the medal "For Distinguished Military Service" First Degree, the medal "For Distinguished Military Service" Second Degree, the medal "For Excellent Service in Guarding the Public Order," the medal "For Bravery in a Fire," the medal "For Rescuing the Drowning," the medal "For the Defense of Leningrad," the medal "For the Defense of Moscow," the medal "For the Defense of Odessa," the medal "For the Defense of Sevastopol'," the medal "For the Defense of Stalingrad," the medal "For the Defense of Kiev," the medal "For the Defense of the Caucasus," the medal "For the Defense of the Soviet Polar Region," the medal "For the Victory Over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the anniversary medal "20th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the anniversary medal "30th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the medal "For the Victory Over Japan," the medal "For the Capture of Budapest," the medal "For the Capture of Königsberg," the medal "For the Capture of Vienna," the medal "For the Capture of Berlin," the medal "For the Liberation of Belgrade," the medal "For the Liberation of Warsaw," the medal "For the Liberation of Prague," the medal "For Valorous Labor in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945," the medal "Labor Veteran," the medal "Veteran of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the medal "For Strengthening the Combat Fraternity," the medal "For Rebuilding Ferrous Metallurgy Enterprises in the South," the medal "For Repairing the Donbass Coalmines," the medal "For the Development of the Virgin Lands," the medal "For Building the Baikal-Amur Trunk Line," the medal "For Transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR," the medal "For Developing Mineral Deposits and the Oil-And-Gas Complex in Western Siberia," the anniversary medal "20th Anniversary of the RKKA," the anniversary medal "30th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy," the anniversary medal "40th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the anniversary medal "50th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the anniversary medal "60th Anniversary of the Armed Forces of the USSR," the anniversary medal "50th Anniversary of the Soviet Militia," the medal "In Honor of Moscow's 800th Anniversary" and the medal "In Honor of Leningrad's 250th Anniversary."

The ribbons for the "Gold Star" medal and the gold "Hammer and Sickle" medal are not worn separately from the medals. The medal "Maternity Medal" First and Second Degrees do not have ribbons on a bar.

8. When two or more order and medal ribbons are worn, the ribbons are attached side by side on a common bar, from right to left in the order

specified in paragraphs 6 and 7 of these Regulations. Ribbons which will not fit on a single bar are placed on a second, third or additional bars attached to the clothing below the first bar.

9. The gold medal of the holder of the International Lenin Prize "For Strengthening Peace Among People," the badge of honor of the holder of Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR and the chest insignia for an honorary title of the USSR are worn on the right hand side of the chest above any orders.

Decorations for wounds are arranged on the right hand side of the chest above any orders.

10. The departmental medals "For Irreproachable Service" First, Second and Third Degrees, established by the USSR Ministry of Defense, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the State Security Committees of the USSR, are worn on the left hand side of the chest to the left of any orders or medals of the USSR in the descending order of the degrees.

The ribbons of the departmental medals "For Irreproachable Service" First, Second and Third Degrees are arranged on bars following the ribbons of orders and medals of the USSR.

11. The chest insignia of deputies of the soviets of people's deputies are worn on the left hand side of the chest.

All other chest insignia and decorations are worn on the right hand side of the chest, below orders and medals.

12. Orders and medals of foreign states are worn below orders and medals of the USSR. Such orders and medals attached to ribbons are arranged on the left hand side of the chest, while those without ribbons are worn on the right hand side of the decorated individual's chest.

The ribbons of foreign orders and medals are worn on separate bars, below the bars for the ribbons of orders and medals of the USSR.

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CSO: 1801

REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Mar 80 pp 1,2

[Speech by First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev at the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, 10th Convocation: "Onward to New Accomplishments"]

[Text] Morning meeting of 27 March.

The elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies which took place on 24 February developed into a vivid demonstration of the triumph of socialist democracy and of the monolithic unity of the party and the people. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, are uniting their ranks even more closely around their native Communist Party and unanimously support and approve of the consistent domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, the CC Politburo, the Soviet Government, and of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. Inspired by the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR and by the fatherly greetings of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the republic's workers are working even harder in their socialist competition for a worthy reception of important anniversaries -- the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan; they are whole-heartedly endeavoring to realize the magnificent plans of the party and to give happiness to their homeland with remarkable new accomplishments.

The deputies to the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, 10th Convocation, gathered with a feeling of legitimate pride in the enormous successes of their native republic. The session opened on 27 March, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, in the new Hall of Meetings of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

In the boxes were the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan G. A. Aliyev, the members of the Buro of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan K. M. Bagirov, A. I. Ibragimov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kermimov, V. S. Krasil'nikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Sendov,

S. B. Tatliyev, and K. A. Khalilov, and the candidate members of the Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan I. N. Askerov, B. S. Keverkov, and G. Sh. Efendiyev.

On instructions from the Soviet of Elders, the Deputy Sh. M. Rzayev made a proposal to have the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan, 10th Convocation, opened by one of the oldest deputies -- M. A. Useynov.

The Deputy M. A. Useynov made the introductory speech and declared the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR to be open.

On a proposal from the Deputy G. N. Sendov who spoke on behalf of the Soviet of Elders, the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR unanimously elected S. A. Rustamzade as the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The Deputy S. A. Rustamzade expressed his profound thanks to the deputies for the high honor which had again been bestowed upon him and assured them that he would give all of his strength and knowledge to justify this great trust.

Then, on a proposal by the deputies A.M. Golubev, Z. M. Movesesyan, K. M. Abdullayev, and G. B. Agayev who spoke on instructions from the Soviet of Elders, G. G. Gadzhiev, S. A. Adamyan, A. A. Gorbachev, and R. K. Safaraliyev were unanimously elected as Deputy Chairmen of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The republic's Supreme Soviet approved the following agenda:

1. The election of the Mandate Commission of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.
2. The formation of the Permanent Commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.
3. The election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.
4. The formation of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR.
5. Concerning the approval of the Ukazes of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.
6. The formation of the Committee for People's Control of the Azerbaijan SSR.

7. The election of the Supreme Court of the Azerbaijan SSR.

8. On the state of and measures to further develop physical culture and sports in the Azerbaijan SSR.

A Mandate Commission consisting of 21 people was elected to verify the authority of the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Then, after a break, a report was heard from the chairman of the Mandate Commission, the Deputy I. N. Askerov, on the verification of the authority of the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The following decree was adopted on the basis of the report:

"Having examined the representation of the Mandate Commission, the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, in accordance with Article 105 of the Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR, decrees: To recognize the authority of the 450 deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR elected on 24 February 1980 in all election districts."

The Supreme Soviet moved to a consideration of the question of a formation of the Permanent Commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

A decree on the formation of the Permanent Commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR was unanimously adopted. The following commissions were formed:

A Legislative Proposal Commission consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy S. M. Guseynov;

A Commission on Foreign Affairs consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy K. M. Bagirov;

A Planning and Budget Commission consisting of 25 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy N. S. Ibragimov;

A Commission on Industry consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy S. S. Akhundov;

A Transportation and Communications Commission consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy G. I. Steponov;

A Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy N. Kh. Akhmedov;

An Agriculture Commission consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy Z. G. Abdullayev;

A Commission on Consumer Goods and Trade consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy Yu. M. Nabiyev;

A Commission on Municipal Housing and Domestic Services consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- S. N. Murtuzayev;

A Commission on Public Education and Science consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy E. A. Ibragimov;

A Commission on Health and Social Security consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- R. E. Mekhtiyev;

A Commission on Culture consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy R. I. Makhmudov;

A Commission on the Work and Life of Women and the Protection of Motherhood and Children consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman — Deputy T. A. Gumbatova;

A Commission on Youth Affairs consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy L. M. Trofimova;

A Commission on Environmental Protection and the Rational Use of Natural Resources consisting of 21 deputies. Chairman -- Deputy S. M. Salletov.

The Supreme Soviet then began with the election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The floor was given to the Candidate Member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, the Deputy G. A. Aliyev, who was warmly received by those present.

Speech by Deputy G. A. Aliyev.

Respected Comrade Deputies!

The First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, 10th Convocation, has begun its work at a portentous time, in the year of the 110th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the creator of the world's first socialist state, our leader and teacher Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. It has begun its work on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and of the formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan. The deputies who have gathered for the First Session -- the authorized representatives of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intelligentsia, and all of the strata of the population of Azerbaijan — have been elected to the supreme body

of state power in the republic on the basis of the new Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR -- the Constitution of a society of developed socialism. Permit me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan to congratulate you and along with you the entire army of many thousands of newly elected deputies to the local Soviets on the great trust shown in you by the people and to wish you fruitful work in this high post. (Stormy applause.)

To be a deputy to a Soviet is very honorable and at the same time responsible. The work of this entire agency of power depends to a large extent upon the labor and political activeness of the deputy, and upon his persistence, initiative, and state approach to the performance of his deputy's duty. The strength of the Soviets, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev emphasized in speaking to the voters of the Bauman Election District "is determined above all by how each, and I emphasize, each deputy works...." Permit me to express my confidence in the fact that every representative of the people in the supreme agency of state power of our republic, every deputy to the Soviet will be worthy of the high trust shown in him and will employ all of his strength, knowledge, and experience to realize the tasks which have been put forward by the party. (Stormy applause.)

The elections to the Supreme Soviet and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies which were held in February took place in our republic, as everywhere in the country, in an atmosphere of enormous labor and political enthusiasm and were a new impressive demonstration of the monolithic unity of our party and people -- the inexhaustible source of the strength of our society. (Stormy applause.)

The elections again vividly and graphically reflected the great civic maturity and political consciousness of the workers of Azerbaijan, their unanimous support for the ~~astic~~ and foreign policies of the Communist Party, and their ardent approval of the many-sided fruitful work of the Central Committee . . . the CPSU and the Politburo of the CC led by the true continuer of the work of the great Lenin, the outstanding political and government leader of our day Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Stormy applause.)

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the toiling intelligentsia, and the entire people of Azerbaijan are celebrating the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR with wonderful accomplishments in all fields of life. During its 60 Soviet years the Azerbaijan people have achieved outstanding successes in economic and cultural development. Azerbaijan -- in the past a backward outlying district of Tzarist Russia -- has been transformed into one of the flourishing republics of our country with a large multi-branch industry, a highly developed agriculture, an original socialist culture and an advanced science. (Applause.)

Especially great successes were achieved during the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plan. During all of these years Soviet Azerbaijan has invariably been among the victors of the All-Union Socialist Competition and for ten years in a row has been awarded the Red Challenge Banner of the CC CPSU, USSR Council of Ministers, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, and the CC of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League. (Stormy applause.)

The anniversary year of 1980 has been marked by a new outstanding victory by the workers of our republic. Soviet Azerbaijan was the first of the union republics to report to the party and our homeland the advance fulfillment of the plans of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. (Prolonged, stormy applause.) This labor victory has been given a high valuation by the Communist Party and Soviet government. For its great successes in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and for its advanced fulfillment of the assignments of the Tenth Five-Year Plan for the production of industrial and agricultural output the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic has been awarded the Order of Lenin. (Prolonged, stormy applause. All stand.) The republic's workers have been warmly and sincerely congratulated on their great labor victory by the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Prolonged, stormy applause. All stand.)

The awarding to the republic of its third Order of Lenin and the warm and sincere greetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev — this is a new and vivid manifestation of the constant attention and concern of the Central Committee of the party, the Politburo of the CC and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for Azerbaijan, for its economic and cultural development, and for the welfare and happiness of the Azerbaijan people. (Stormy applause.) It is a vivid new manifestation of the Leninist nationality policy of the party. (Applause.)

Permit me, comrades, in the name of the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR and in the name of the entire Azerbaijan people to express limitless gratitude to the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Politburo of the CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for their constant fatherly concern, their high evaluation of the achievements of the workers of Azerbaijan, and for our infinitely precious award. (Prolonged, stormy applause.)

The award to the republic of the Order of Lenin and the greetings of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev caused a powerful new wave of labor and political enthusiasm throughout Azerbaijan. During these days meetings are taking place in the republic at which workers, kolkhoz workers, representatives

of the intelligentsia, and all of our workers are expressing an aspiration to reply to the high award of our homeland with new successes and are adopting new socialist commitments for 1980. And our task, and the task of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic and all party, government, trade union, and Komsomol organizations consists in making effective use of this wonderful labor and political upsurge and of achieving on its basis a further improvement of all of our work and a further increase in production efficiency and the quality of work and in doing everything necessary to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, the anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan, and the forthcoming 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with new accomplishments and new labor victories. (Stormy applause.)

Comrades! Still another noteworthy characteristic of today. The First Session, 10th Convocation, is taking place in the beautiful hall of the magnificent new building of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR. (Applause.) The wonderful complex which has been created by the labor and skill of our architects, engineers, technicians, workers, and all builders is a worthy gift for the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR. (Stormy applause.) I sincerely congratulate you on this wonderful event and express my confidence that the new building, and the spacious, comfortable, and modern hall will promote further active and effective work by the deputies, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the entire Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR. (Stormy applause.)

Comrade Deputies! In accordance with the Constitution of the Azerbaijan SSR, the First Session of the Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, has to decide the question of the election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. Guiding itself by the decisions of the party and the government and accomplishing the tasks advanced in the reports and speeches of the General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR, Ninth Convocation, and its Presidium performed a large amount of fruitful work to improve the republic's legislation and to improve the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies and solved important problems of state, economic, and social and cultural construction. (Applause.)

On instructions from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, I submit for your consideration a proposal which has been supported by the Party Group and Soviet of Elders of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR to again elect as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic the Deputy Kurban Ali-ogly Khalilov. (Applause.)

ALIYEV OUTLINES PROBLEMS IN STOCKRAISING AT PARTY ECONOMIC AKTIV MEETING

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 17 May 80 pp 1,2

[Article: "Combat Missions of Rural Workers of Azerbaijan. Meeting of the Republic Party Economic Aktiv"]

[Text] As already reported, a recent meeting of the Azerbaijan party economic aktiv discussed agricultural tasks stemming from the decisions of the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at that plenum and before voters in the Baumanskiy Electoral District in Moscow.

The briefing was delivered by G. Kh. Ibragimov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

He stated that the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR for the fulfillment of the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, and celebrations of the 60th anniversary of our republic and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War have inspired a great measure of labor and political enthusiasm in rural workers as in all republic workers. Party, Soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are skillfully taking charge of the labor enthusiasm of kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers and specialists and are directing their efforts toward the realization of the basic task: the attainment of record indicators in agricultural production in the final year of the five-year plan and providing a worthy greeting for the Twenty-Sixth Congress of the Communist Party.

Communists and all workers on republic fields and farms completed the year of 1979 successfully and notwithstanding the late spring are now conducting spring field operations with a high degree of organization and at a high agrotechnical level. The wintering period ended successfully, the number of all types of public livestock has increased together with its productivity.

The positive performance of village workers since the beginning of the year, the good condition of the cotton fields and grain fields, vineyards and

orchards, and the improvement of matters in animal husbandry show that republic agriculture has at its disposal all the potential and reserves it needs not only to secure the successful fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the year 1980 but also to bring about a considerable increase in the production and sale to the state of all types of products of crop production and animal husbandry in order to attain still higher indicators than last year which was a record year.

However, purposeful intensive work has not been organized everywhere. The level of organizational and political activity of many rural party committees, of Soviets of People's Deputies, of ministries and departments still does not meet the high demands of the July (1978) and November (1979) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks stemming from the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev to voters in the Bauman'skiy Electoral District in Moscow and from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and Development of Viticulture and Viniculture in the Azerbaijan SSR."

In some rayons and on some farms, the rate of field work is low, production plans and plans for the sale of livestock products to the state are not fulfilled, and little is done to increase the effectiveness of production and to improve the quality of the work.

Even though the optimal agrotechnical deadline has already passed, the sowing of some spring crops is not yet complete. There is no way of explaining the fact that while the republic has in general fulfilled its plan for sowing perennial crops, 11 rayons have not yet met their targets. The lag in potato planting is also considerable. The rate of planting tobacco in the open ground is one half that of last year. Together with the leaders of rayons, kolkhozes and sovkhozes who have permitted the lag to happen, the responsibility is also borne by the heads and specialists of agricultural ministries and departments who are deficient in their monitoring of the course and quality of sowing and who reconcile themselves to deficiencies.

After noting the good state of winter grain crops throughout the republic as a whole, Comrade Ibragimov emphasized that in a number of rayons crop care is unsatisfactory. For example, farms in the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, Khachmasskiy, Kutkashenskiy, Dzhalilabadskiy and other rayons have still not yet completed the application of the first top-dressing to winter crops. The leaders of many rayons and of ministries and departments underestimate the significance of biologically active preparations in increasing the yield of grain crops. A number of rayons are content with natural precipitation and have reduced the rate of irrigation. The grain harvest time is approaching but only 87 percent of the combines are ready for operation. Work on staffing the harvest-transport detachments and complexes following the example of the Ipatovites is also incomplete.

While speaking of the successful sowing of cotton and the production of good shoots everywhere in spite of adverse weather conditions, Comrade Ibragimov

noted the poor organization of cultivation, of the application of top-dressing to plants, and of the thinning of crops in certain regions. There is also need for the cultivation of vegetable plantings, vineyards and orchards at an intensive rate.

From the beginning of the year, more milk, meat and eggs have been sold to the state in comparison with the corresponding period in years past. However, in the realm of animal husbandry there are still many serious shortcomings. Its productivity is low. Another source of alarm is the fact that there has been a decline in livestock offspring in many rayons and that not enough attention is devoted to the raising of calves and to their timely transfer to the cattle herd.

Taking note of the persistent struggle launched by farms to increase the effectiveness and improve the quality of the work, Comrade Ibragimov indicated that some leaders of agricultural ministries and departments and of party, Soviet and economic organs do not sufficiently concern themselves with economic questions, have not launched the proper struggle for the reduction of expenditures and material resources, for reducing prime costs of production and for increasing the profitability of production.

The following took part in the discussion: M. G. Askerov, minister of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan SSR; K. K. Safaraliyev, first secretary, Bardinskiy Raykom; Yu. K. Rzayev, chairman, State Committee of the Azerbaijan SSR for Viticulture and Viniculture; K. N. Ragimov, first secretary, Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; I. Sh. Shamiyev, chairman, Azplodocovoshchprom Association; B. S. Kevorkov, first secretary, Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom; Kh. G. Kerimov, chairman, Azerselekhoztekhnika republic association; I. A. Mamedov, first secretary, Lenkoranskiy Gorkom; M. A. Mamedov, first secretary, Sabirabadskiy Raykom; F. R. Mustafayev, first secretary, Shemakhinskiy Raykom; S. M. Salimov, first secretary, Kubinskiy Raykom; B. B. Makhmudov, first secretary, Kyurdamirskiy Raykom; A. M. Bayramov, first secretary, Kedabekskiy Raykom; S. Sh. Akhmedov, chairman, Zakatal'skiy Rayispolkom; M. I. Aliyev, minister, Land Reclamation and Water Economy of the Azerbaijan SSR; S. N. Murtuzayev, first secretary, Agdamskiy Raykom; F. M. Velikhanov, first secretary, Astarinskiy Raykom; Sh. K. Kerimov, minister, Motor Transport of the Azerbaijan SSR; T. A. Gumbatova, first secretary, Apsheronskiy Raykom; F. I. Kengerli, chief, Azerbaijan Railway System; A. A. Gadzhiev, first secretary, Agdashskiy Raykom; F. Sh. Efendiayev, first secretary, Kasum-Ismailovskiy Raykom; M. M. Dzhabbarov, first secretary, Zangelanskiy Raykom; and Z. A. Mamedov, first secretary, Kubatlinskiy Raykom.

The speakers noted the great enthusiasm with which kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers and all rural workers received the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR, the warm, fatherly message from Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and spoke of the broad socialist competition to ensure a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. Guided by the decisions of the July (1978) and November (1979) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the recommendations and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the decree of the CPSU

Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On Additional Measures to Secure the Harvesting and Procurement of Agricultural Products in 1980 and the Successful Wintering of Livestock in 1980/81," they are trying to increase the effectiveness of production, to improve the quality of the work, to increase the volume of production and procurement of the products of crop production and animal husbandry.

The meeting also noted existing shortcomings in the work, especially with regard to increasing the productivity of livestock and to fodder procurement. Now that cotton cultivation operations are at their peak, farms are feeling a shortage of cultivators, cultivator spare parts, and rippers. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes require the practical assistance of the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Viniculture, and the republic associations *Azplodoovodshchprom* and *Azertsel'khoztekhnika* in order to supply links, brigades and grain harvesting complexes with equipment operators, harvesting machinery, and means of transport.

Participants in the meeting announced that republic agricultural workers in response to the continuous concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government and Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for Soviet Azerbaijan have adopted new, higher socialist pledges for 1980 and will do their utmost to complete the Tenth Five-Year Plan with distinction.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate member, Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; first secretary, Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, delivered a speech at the meeting:

Comrades! Upon summing up the results of the work for four months of 1980, it can be said with total certainty that the working people of Azerbaijan are selflessly struggling to implement the decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee; to realize the tasks advanced in speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November Plenum of the Central Committee and at a meeting with the voters in the Baumanskiy Electoral District in Moscow; and are striving to score new successes in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges in the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

The celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the formation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War has generated a new wave of labor and political activism in our republic. The preparation and conduct of these holidays played an exceptionally large role in the intensification of organizational and ideological work and in the mobilization of the working people for the successful realization of the major and important tasks confronting us in the socioeconomic development of the republic.

The ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of republic plans for industrial and agricultural output (as part of the Tenth Five-Year Plan) and the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR in this regard were an event of

great sociopolitical significance to us. The congratulatory message from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan and the message from Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; chairman, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the working people of the republic in connection with the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the Tenth Five-Year Plan placed a high assessment on the successes attained by the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, and the entire Azerbaijan people during the years of Soviet power and during the Tenth Five-Year Plan. The congratulatory messages also confronted us with new tasks and were a new expression of the high confidence that is shown in us. These messages are to us documents of historic importance, documents that determine the perspectives for the further development of our republic.

Party, Soviet, and economic organs as well as trade union and Komsomol organizations are engaged in a major effort to secure the practical fulfillment of tasks advanced by the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in speeches by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and in decisions of plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan held in November and December of last year and in February of the current year. Having fulfilled the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Plan as a whole ahead of schedule, we are striving to secure high results in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for 1980. The plan for the production and sale of industrial products has been fulfilled ahead of schedule for a four-month period. During this four months, the growth rate was 8.3 percent and labor productivity increased by 6.3 percent, i. e., republic industry continues to develop at an accelerated pace. Based on the four-month totals, the growth rates of industrial production and of the growth of labor productivity in our republic are significantly more rapid than the union average.

The situation has improved somewhat in capital construction in the part of the year that has already elapsed. There has also been considerable improvement in agriculture. First-quarter plans for the production and procurement of livestock products have been overfulfilled. On the whole, all work on fields and farms is well organized.

But we cannot rest on our laurels. The task confronting the party organization, especially in connection with ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the five-year plan and with the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the republic, and in connection with celebrations devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Communist Party of Azerbaijan is to intensify organizational, mass political work in all directions; to improve the activity of the economic mechanism; to secure further improvement in the style and methods of our work; and to strive for new successes in all areas of socio-economic development.

We must mobilize the effort and potential of each party organization and of all republic working people in order to see to it that even higher indicators

are secured in both industrial and agricultural production in 1980. We must strive for a further increase in the effectiveness of social production. We must strive to improve the quality of all our work and products. We must crown the concluding year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan with the highest results. We must provide a worthy greeting for the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

In response to the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the republic and the congratulatory message from Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, labor collectives have adopted additional, higher socialist pledges. Our task is not only to secure their successful fulfillment but their overfulfillment as well. It is specifically in this aspect that today's meeting of the party economic aktiv is called upon to examine the problems of agricultural production. In the process of discussing the tasks in the field of agriculture, it is necessary to emphasize again and again the need for the consistent implementation of our party's agrarian policy, the decisions of the 25th Congress, the decisions of the July (1978) and November (1979) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and principles and conclusions set forth in speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The decree "On Additional Measures to Ensure the Harvest and the Procurement of Agricultural Products in 1980 and to Secure the Successful Wintering of Livestock in 1980/81" recently adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers holds great significance for the further development of agriculture. The implementation of the 22 February 1979 decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Viniculture in the Azerbaijan SSR" is of exceptionally great importance to us.

As is evident from today's discussion, the situation in republic agriculture can on the whole be considered satisfactory at the present juncture. If we speak of the state of agricultural crops (I refer to the state of grain and cotton crops, to work in vineyards, to the cultivation of vegetable crops and to work in the orchards), as indicated by the speakers, it is considered to be higher than it was last year. And we see therein first and foremost the result of the activity of party, Soviet, and agricultural organs; the result of the active and fruitful work of all agricultural workers.

At the same time, the good state of affairs that was noted at today's meeting must not lull us into a false sense of security. To the contrary, this obligates us to intensify the pace of the work, to focus our attention on agriculture, and to make still greater exertions in all sectors in order to reinforce and develop the existing basis to the utmost. We must proceed from the fact that the given stage in agricultural work is one of the most important and decisive stages. I repeat: that which we have at our disposal today, that which was reported in the speeches of comrades is the result of enormous efforts and enormous labor. But it must not be forgotten that this is only the beginning, that we have only laid the foundation, and that the end result will depend on how we work in the future. It should be emphasized that a good foundation is still not the harvest itself.

The weather was contradictory from the very beginning of this year: sometimes it was favorable but there were quite a few inclement days as well. Generally speaking, spring was late this year. And this objectively occasioned a certain lag in the development of the plants and a slackening of the tempo of a number of agricultural works. But we must organize the work correctly specifically in this stage with due regard to existing experience, agronomic practice, and accumulated knowledge. It is wrong to believe that if there is a significant rise in the temperature tomorrow, a number of problems will be automatically solved. This will also cause serious complications in the cultivation of agricultural crops and especially in the spread of weeds, pests, and diseases of plants.

We must be ready for any changes, for any zig-zags in the weather. We must display high vigilance and organization literally on a 24-hour basis. Only then will we be able to ensure the further normal development of agricultural crops and guarantee high yields. We must intensify the monitoring of all agricultural operations by party organizations, Soviet organs, agricultural ministries and departments, and local agricultural organs so that agro-technical measures would be carried out at optimal times and at a high qualitative level and in order to preclude the errors and miscalculations that were mentioned here in speeches by Comrade G. Kh. Ibragimov and certain other comrades. Therefore we shall consider today's meeting of the aktiv a new reference point and we shall carry out all subsequent measures on each farm and in each rayon at the established time and at the proper level.

Today we devote special attention to the problems of animal husbandry. And this is perfectly natural. First, as has already been repeatedly stated, because this branch is vitally important and, second, because it unfortunately continues to lag.

At the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speech to voters in the Baumanskiy District in February of this year, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev discussed agriculture and, in particular, called attention to problems in animal husbandry, to increasing the production of livestock products, and to supplying them to the population. In the four months that have elapsed, we have achieved certain successes in animal husbandry that have been the subject of discussion. Statistics indicate how we are growing and progressing. Sales of meat to the state were 3.2 percent higher, milk -- 5 percent higher, eggs -- 6.3 percent higher than in four months of last year. From the standpoint of growth rates, we are not lagging behind the national average but are even ahead of them to some degree.

But the existing level of productivity does not meet the demands advanced by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the November Plenum of the Central Committee. It does not correspond to the tasks posed to us by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev during his visit to Azerbaijan in September 1978 when he criticized us for the lag in animal husbandry and, finally, does not answer the republic's actual potential.

What is the source of particular concern? The absence of stability in the development of animal husbandry. For example, while on 16 March of the current year, the growth rate of livestock procurement was 9.1 percent, on 1 May the growth rate was 3.3 percent; the corresponding growth rates of milk procurement were 6.8 and 5 percent; and the growth rates of egg procurement were 9 percent in mid-March and 6.3 percent on 1 May. Unless we explore the given trend in depth, the indicators may decline still more by June. It is appropriate to note that such zig-zags were also observed in our republic last year.

We must necessarily be alarmed by the large number of farms that are not fulfilling their plans for the production and procurement of livestock products. According to the totals for the first quarter, 259 farms (22 percent of the total) did not meet their targets for the sale of meat; 203 farms (17.5 percent) failed to meet their targets for the sale of milk; and 199 farms (22.5 percent) failed to meet their targets for the sale of eggs. The shortfalls in these farms' output were as follows: meat -- 2400 tons; milk -- over 2500 tons; eggs -- 3,200,000 units. Consequently, the republic's population received smaller quantities of these products. This happened notwithstanding the fact that Comrade L. I. Brezhnev set as the main task the task of steadily increasing the production of livestock products for the more complete satisfaction of the requirements of the working people.

In the realm of industry, we keep a tight check to see to it that all enterprises fulfill their plans each month. Approximately the same procedure must be established for the production and procurement of livestock products. However, as yet there is no such approach on the part of agricultural ministries and departments and party, Soviet and agricultural organs at the rayon level.

Another source of concern is the fact that 12,000 cows and approximately 100,000 sheep and goats were used unproductively throughout the republic in the first quarter (i. e., were slaughtered on the farms, died, etc.). This is more than mismanagement on the part of our agricultural organs, ministries, and the leaders of rayon party and Soviet organs. After all, we have repeatedly warned agricultural, party, and Soviet organs on this score. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan examined the question of serious shortcomings in the state of animal husbandry in the Zangelanskiy Rayon. We severely punished leaders of the Zangelanskiy Raykom for the unjustified slaughter of livestock on farms and for other disorders in animal husbandry. We removed the first secretary of the raykom and expelled the chief of the rayon agricultural administration from the party. These measures should be sufficient for drawing the appropriate conclusions.

We cannot but be astonished at the great differences that exist in the indicators of development of animal husbandry. For example, the Apsheronkiy Rayon successfully fulfilled the half-year target for meat procurement by 90 percent on 1 May, whereas the Shekinskiy Rayon fulfilled it by 85 percent; the Lenkoranskiy Rayon -- 83 percent; and the Saatlinskiy -- 78 percent. At the same time, a certain group of rayons -- the Imishlinskiy, Agdashskiy,

Kasum-Ismailovskiy, Mir-Bashirskiy, Pushkinskiy, Shaumyanovskiy, Yاردىمىلىنسىي, and other rayons -- delivered less meat than they delivered during the same period in the previous year.

There are also sharp contrasts in productivity. The average weight of cows delivered to the state by various rayons was as follows: Apsheronaskiy Rayon -- 438 kilograms; Shekinskiy Rayon -- 398 kilograms; Shemakhinskiy -- 350 kilograms; Khachmasskiy Rayon -- 346 kilograms; and Khanlarskiy Rayon -- 340 kilograms. At the same time, the Geokchayskiy, Agdamaskiy, Kyurdamirskiy, Fizulinskiy, Kusarskiy, and Akhsunskiy rayons deliver cows weighing roughly one-half as much; moreover, this is not the first year they have delivered such cows to the state.

Such variety is basically explained by one factor: serious shortcomings in the work of agricultural, party and Soviet organs of rayons and of course serious shortcomings in the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Committee for Viticulture and Viniculture, and Azplodoovoshcheprom.

On the whole, the average delivery weight of cattle throughout the republic is now 293 kilograms: an increase of 16 kilograms compared with last year. However, as already stated, some rayons have not only not increased but have even lowered the weight of cattle delivered compared with the previous year. We no set the task of increasing the average delivery weight of cattle throughout the republic to 300 kilograms. This task, comrades, is very important for all of us and must be met unconditionally. Three hundred kilograms is our minimum and all agricultural ministries, departments, and leaders of rayons and farms have the obligation to attain that level.

There are many reserves for raising the productivity of dairy cattle. In the course of four months, the milk yield per fodder-fed cow and buffalo increased by 21 kilograms. But this was achieved as a result of progressive rations. However, the milk yield of a considerable percentage of the rayons declined or remained at last year's level. The reasons are the same ones that have been discussed repeatedly: insufficient attention to animal husbandry, the lack of sufficient feed reserves, and the low quality of feed.

The low rate of egg procurement is a major source of concern. We are presently experiencing difficulty in supplying the working people of the republic and especially Baku with eggs. We receive many eggs from sources outside Azerbaijan. However, we have the possibility of increasing the production of eggs. It is easier to increase the production of eggs than it is to increase the production of meat and milk. But little attention is given to this problem and the egg production situation has not been rectified over a long period of time. Average egg production per layer in 1979 was 84 eggs on republic kolkhozes, 74 eggs on sovkhozes belonging to the State Committee for Viticulture and Viniculture, and 78 eggs on sovkhozes belonging to Azplodoovoshcheprom. We cannot tolerate such low indicators any further and we must do our utmost to increase the production of eggs and poultry.

I would like to call attention to yet another question: the production of livestock products on private subsidiary farms [lichnyye podsubnyye khozyaystva]. We have repeatedly indicated the need to support their production of livestock products and in particular meat. This is the line of our party. It has found reflection in the decisions of the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and in subsequent speeches by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. If we speak of figures, on 1 January 1980 the population owned 916,000 cows compared with 869,000 in 1976. Thus there has been an obvious increase in this number. But at the same time, we must not permit distortions in this area. For example, according to the data of the Central Statistical Administration, some citizens residing in the area under the control of the Akhanskiy Rural Soviet in the Ismaillinskiy Rayon personally own 7-12 head of cattle and 60-100 head of sheep. A similar situation is found in the Akhsuinskiy Rayon. In many regions, privately owned livestock is not fully counted and this creates favorable conditions for various abuses.

It must be said that in many rayons and on many farms, the effort to maintain the integrity of the publicly owned herd is poorly organized, livestock is stolen and squandered but no decisive struggle is waged against this state of affairs.

We also experience difficulty in increasing the number of head of livestock through reproduction. But the most serious shortcoming is that we are entirely unable to increase the share of cows [korovy] in the overall cattle herd. Rayon leaders promise to correct the situation year after year, but they fail to keep their word. Today the share of cows in the overall herd in the republic is 26 percent. In some rayons, it is even less -- 22-23 percent. Many leaders tolerate this state of affairs.

The time has come to make the transition from talk to practical action. The leadership of agricultural ministries has the obligation to take concrete measures to bring order in animal husbandry. The Agriculture Department of the Central Committee and the republic Council of Ministers must make higher demands. Possibly, the situation should be analyzed in detail in one or two rayons, the reasons should be ascertained and submitted for the discussion of the Bureau or the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

An extremely important question is the quality of livestock products. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev called particular attention to this question at the November Plenum of the Central Committee. We must also give thought to increasing the production of milk and meat and to improving their quality. Comrades, we must very seriously study the effectiveness of animal husbandry as a whole and its profitability. We cannot be satisfied with the positive changes that are taking place in the general economic indicators of animal husbandry.

Naturally, in order to increase the productivity of animal husbandry, we must seriously concern ourselves with fodder production. The data cited in today's speeches provide a basis for concluding that proper measures have not yet been taken to create a reliable fodder base for the winter of 1980-1981. Moreover, there are many derelictions. It is astonishing that the leadership of agricultural ministries and departments and of rayon agricultural organs

is arbitrary, even irresponsible, in its approach to the time schedules for sowing and irrigating fodder crops and toward other agrotechnical requirements associated with fodder production.

I have repeatedly said that we have learned to count how much we take in grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables, and other agricultural products from each hectare, but we are entirely unable to re-structure the mentality of many leaders in such a way that they would count how much we will take in fodder crops per hectare and how many fodder units we will obtain per head of livestock in order to ensure the high productivity of animal husbandry.

I wish to remind you that even though approximately 400,000 hectares of our fertile land are under fodder crops, we are doing to increase the yield, the return from this land. We sometimes miss the optimal time for sowing lucerne and other fodder crops by a large margin. We must put an end to all existing shortcomings and complete the sowing of fodder crops in the next few days. Taking into account the lag and the errors that have been made, we must devote more attention to the cultivation of fodder crops in order to ensure a high yield.

It is very important to cultivate and harvest fodder crops at the proper time, to control losses in the harvesting, storing and preparation of fodder. We must keep the tightest checks on these questions. This year, we must not only fulfill but also overfulfill socialist pledges regarding the procurement of coarse and juicy fodder, root crops and grass meal. Each leader must devise additional measures so that all rayons and farms may realize this task.

It seems to me that we are now paying less attention to the preparation and procurement of green-chop [senazh], to the creation of new silage and green-chop storage facilities, and that we have not properly maintained the already existing facilities. I believe that the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee must order within 10-15 days the inventorying of available green-chop and silage capacities, their condition and quality; must determine the degree to which they satisfy our need to fulfill obligations regarding the procurement of silage and green-chop; and must outline measures for the accelerated repair and construction of storage facilities.

Our main task is to do everything necessary in order to have fodder in sufficient quantity, to ensure the production of high-quality fodder, fodder with a proper protein balance. And of course in order to make animal husbandry highly productive, we must seriously study the technology for preparing fodder and for feeding livestock. We must also do everything in our power to improve the work of the veterinary service, to staff it with a sufficient number of highly qualified cadres in rayons, on kolkhozes and sovkhозes. A considerable percentage of the people presently working in animal husbandry lack the appropriate education or are insufficiently trained to perform work on livestock farms at the modern level. And this is also a question that ministries, departments, and our rayon party and Soviet organs must constantly deal with.

In a word, comrades, there are many unresolved problems and shortcomings in our animal husbandry. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan defined measures directed toward the radical modification of the situation but unfortunately party, Soviet, agricultural, Komsomol, and trade union organs are not sufficiently implementing them. The Agriculture Department of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have not properly monitored their implementation. Therefore, the desired results in animal husbandry have not been achieved to date. Hopefully, the remaining months of the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan will be devoted to the development of animal husbandry and we will attain good end-of-year results.

All comrades who have spoken were optimistically minded regarding the state of the grain crops. They believe that the grain yield will increase at least 5 quintals per hectare over last year. This gives us a basis for posing the task of producing 20-30 quintals of grain per hectare throughout the republic. Of course, the result will depend on how we work in the remaining time. The agrotechnical measures that were discussed here must be implemented. This includes irrigation, pest control, and all other measures. Then we will be able to reap a rich harvest. I agree with the comrades who spoke about the need for the intensive irrigation of grain crops. Let no one be deceived by the rain that has fallen. Grain crops must be irrigated wherever possible. Then we will reap a richer harvest.

This year, the way in which we prepare for the harvest, and the way in which we control the losses will be of decisive importance. Unfortunately, in previous years, notwithstanding repeated warnings, some rayons were not sufficiently prepared for the harvest even though everything appeared to be in order on paper. However the lack of preparedness immediately becomes apparent just as soon as the harvest begins. Schedules for harvesting grain crops in various zones and rayons, on various kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not always well conceived and are frequently not observed. Many rayons do not make proper use of equipment and machinery operators and are not organizing the operation of combines in two shifts.

Even though we have made considerable progress on the whole, even though we have increased the production and procurement of grain with each passing year and in 1979 harvested 22.5 quintals of grain per hectare throughout the republic, I believe that we could produce still more if the harvest were gathered in good time and without losses. Therefore, we must now make very serious preparations for the harvest. The schedule of harvesting operations must be ready by 1 June. The readiness -- real readiness -- of equipment and the readiness of equipment operators -- real readiness -- must be checked out beforehand. We must conceive measures to stimulate the highly productive work of equipment operators.

The comrades' reports indicate that the present condition of the cotton seedlings is better than last year, the year of the bumper crop. This, of course, generates a feeling of deep satisfaction. I link this directly to the higher level of sophistication of cotton-growing in the republic, to improved agrotechnics, and to the measures that we carry out year after year in order to raise cotton production in Azerbaijan to a higher and higher level.

But the struggle for the harvest is still ahead of us. We have good seedlings but we also know the cotton plant. We know how many difficulties we must surmount in order to raise and harvest a good crop. Therefore, the already created base must be reinforced by high-quality agrotechnical measures that must be carried out at the optimal time in order to contribute to a richer harvest every day.

There is the opinion that the first complex cultivation of the cotton plant must be completed by 25 May. Comrade Gadzhiev, first secretary of the Agdashakly Raykom, reported that the rayon will complete its first complex cultivation on 15 May. In the past, many male leaders in Agdash maintained that it was impossible to cultivate according to such a schedule and reap a rich harvest. We need several more women like Comrade Gadzhiev to show backward men the right way to work! Taking into account the experience of the Agdashakly Rayon, we should perhaps consider the 25th as the cutoff date and try to complete cultivation work before the 20th and then to inspect the work. After the 20th of May, members of the Bureau of the Central Committee will visit the rayons and hold the first zonal cotton conferences.

We are confronted by many other problems in growing and preserving the cotton crop. Chief among them are pest control and disease control. The most dangerous pest is the cutworm, in the control of which we have amassed a great deal of experience. We must make broad use of preventive, agro-technical and biological methods in the control of pests. Everything that we have at our disposal must be properly used in order to prevent the appearance and especially the spread of the cutworm and other pests. This is a most important task in the present stage.

And, of course, comrades, we must even now begin preparing the equipment and all other means for the cotton harvest. I am deliberately mentioning this today and this is not premature. It must be assumed that we will begin harvesting the cotton crop earlier than we did last year. And even though June and July lie ahead, there are many questions that have to be resolved. Many of them arise in the course of the harvest: there are not enough drying units, paved areas are not ready, there are no landing fields for the airplanes, etc., etc. Therefore, we must deal with all questions in good time, with due regard to the task of harvesting at least 250,000 tons of cotton by machine this year.

Speeches by rayon leaders indicate once more that this year we can reach a high, new frontier in the production and procurement of raw cotton.

This is an important time for vegetable-growers. We are late with the harvest of early vegetables. But there is no particular basis for blaming our comrades: the weather let us down. However, it is also wrong to lay all the blame on the weather. Our task now is to harvest the early vegetables intensively and to ship them to various parts of the nation. In the next few days, we must reach and surpass the level of May of last year. And therefore, in our mass shipments of vegetables we must not be content with 10,000 tons. We must struggle to ship 13,000-15,000 tons daily. Since the

current harvest is projected to be larger than last year's harvest and since we are 70 days later than last year in gathering the harvest, we must harvest the bulk of the cabbage crop in May. As regards cucumbers, tomatoes, and other vegetables, we must take measures to produce as many of these products as possible and to see to it that they are of high quality. Vegetable growers are confronted with the task of delivering more vegetables than they delivered last year. This is a practicable task and it must be realized. This must be done in such a way that the vegetables would be produced and delivered to the state in the proper assortment; naturally, the vegetables must also be of high quality. I particularly want to appeal to the leaders of rayons in the southern zone of the republic, who have already begun shipping early vegetables, to be rigorous in their quality control. Comrade Mamedov, Comrade Velikhanov, and Comrade Gasanov must see to it that no complaints regarding quality are forthcoming. We deliver the bulk of our vegetables to Moscow, Leningrad and other central cities. It is our honorable duty to deliver the requisite quantity of high quality products. It is the duty of party committees to monitor this effort. The most rigorous monitoring effort must be instituted by Azplodoovoshcheprom, by Comrade Shamiyev, its chairman, and by the appropriate republic organizations.

Comrade Kengerli, chief of the Azerbaijan Railway System, promises to supply the vegetable growers with a sufficient number of cars and this is a good thing. But we have the experience of many years: after the first lot of cars is gone, the supply of rail cars is interrupted. Comrade Kengerli must see to it that this is not repeated.

And of course, comrades, we must devote more attention to supplying the working people of the republic with vegetables and especially early vegetables. We are improving this effort each year but there are still many shortcomings. At any rate, the results of each year indicate that there is a shortfall in the delivery of cabbage, cucumbers and tomatoes to Baku. This is also a source of astonishment. It is impossible to understand why we are unable to supply vegetables to Baku and other cities in abundance when we produce such large quantities of vegetables. The Ministry of Trade, Azerittifik (together with the rayons) and Azplodoovoshcheprom must resolve this problem.

At the same time, we must properly organize the purchase of surplus vegetables from the population. This, comrades, is an important question, and both Azplodoovoshcheprom and Azerittifik should deal with it in such a way that the vegetables would not go to waste and in a way that will prevent the spread of profiteering.

Comrade Shamiyev declared that canneries are able to process all products they receive. Accordingly, in view of the shortcomings that took place in the processing of vegetables in 1979, we must take additional measures so that all canneries, especially in the northern zone, would be in a state of complete preparedness, would be fully staffed, and would continuously receive and process all incoming fruit and vegetables.

Reports by comrades indicate the vineyard plantations, with the exception of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic which has been beset by natural disasters, are in good condition. We have the potential and the conditions

need to deliver more than a million tons of grapes to the state this year. We have posed this task and it is regarded as practicable. Of course, everything will depend on subsequent work. Just as in the case of other crops, if we miss any deadlines, if there is a slowdown in our work, we may lose a great deal. Therefore, we must complete the first complex cultivation of the vineyards before 20-25 May. What is more, we must take steps to prevent diseases and pests. We must keep the vineyards in a good condition. We must gather a rich harvest. We must deliver a record quantity of grapes to the state. This year, we must occupy first place in the Union in the production and procurement of grapes.

Nor can we fail to mention the need for preparing the processing base in good time. Unfortunately, the construction of some wineries is just getting under way. The State Committee for Viticulture and Viniculture, construction organizations, and rayon party and Soviet organs must concern themselves with the preparation of the processing base and the training of specialists every day. The trenching of vineyards and the attachment of vines to trellises are important measures for ensuring the further successful development of vineyards.

It is pleasant to know that we can count on a good fruit harvest this year. This prospect was announced by Comrade Salimov, first secretary of the Kubinskiy Rayon Party Committee (the Kubinskiy Rayon is a major fruit-growing rayon). This prospect is also felt in all other rayons. Here we must also struggle to preserve and multiply the harvest. Just as in the case of vegetables, it is very important to purchase fruit from the population in good time. In this regard, purchase price and other questions have been raised. I request the Council of Ministers to examine these questions, to resolve them and create the necessary conditions so that all surplus fruit could be purchased from the population at the proper time. Even now we must ascertain the zones and regions in which the population has given quantities of given types of fruit, vegetables, berries, and grapes to sell. We must also determine the mode of their purchase, sale, and shipment. All this must be thought out and resolved beforehand.

This year, we have the opportunity to produce considerably greater quantities of tobacco leaf, tea leaf, melons, potatoes, cocoons, and all other agricultural products. But this requires that the appropriate rayons and farms work very hard.

When we discuss the agricultural tasks in 1980, we must again and again return to the principles and conclusions contained in the pronouncements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. We must first and foremost focus attention on product quality, on the profitability and effectiveness of agricultural production, on loss control, on the fight against thefts, on the fight against the squandering of livestock and plant products. As you will recall, at the November Plenum of the Central Committee Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev particularly emphasized the importance of delivering all products to the consumer, of transporting, storing and processing them. Procurement organs, trade, rail and motor transport, and processing enterprises must ensure the

unconditional fulfillment of these demands. We must step up the fight against theft, against the squandering of agricultural products, and against profit-eering in agricultural products. People's control organs, the MVD, and the procuracy must intensify their activity in this direction. The MVD must take additional measures to prevent the unlawful shipment of agricultural products out of the republic and must prevent abuses in their sale. There is a need for a concerted effort to see to it that all products would reach the population through the state and cooperative network.

Comrades! In order to raise agriculture to a still higher level, capital construction in the countryside must be improved. Capital construction is not seasonal. We must always be engaged in capital construction. We demand that the leaders of construction organizations, the leaders of rayons, and ministry-clients change their attitude toward capital construction in the countryside and that they regard it as a matter of paramount importance.

I must mention one disturbing fact in this regard. We recently received reports that mineral fertilizer warehouses built in these regions were in some instances put into operation even though they were seriously flawed. We ordered the People's Control Committee to verify these facts. The initial information confirms these reports. This question will be discussed on the basis of the investigation and all guilty parties will be punished. But I am surprised that rayon leaders and first secretaries of party raykoms permit the commissioning of incomplete projects.

On the basis of the foregoing, I would like to warn you, comrades, of your personal responsibility for everything that goes on within the rayon. I want to warn the heads of Azersel'khoztekhnika and of the Ministry of Rural Construction. And of course I cannot fail to mention the responsibility of our comrades in the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee, the Department of the Water Economy and Rural Construction of the Central Committee, and the Council of Ministers. You, comrades, are in these rayons and you must see these shortcomings. Why then are you so indifferent toward them?

Speaking of capital construction, I want to focus special attention to the need for a more active solution of social problems in the countryside. Every year we are increasing the production of grain, cotton, vegetables, grapes, fruit, and other products. This must be accompanied by a rise in the living standard of the rural worker. Accordingly, we must continuously and seriously concern ourselves with the construction of housing, with the improvement of conditions in villages, with the construction of roads, with gasification, and we must consistently resolve all socio-cultural problems in the countryside.

And there is yet another important problem which in large measure determines the raising of the effectiveness of agricultural production: the problem of labor productivity. I raised this question at a plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan in February of this year.

Subsequent study showed that no one was working on its solution. We believe that this question should be the daily concern of our agricultural ministries and departments, of rayon agricultural organs, of Soviet organs, of party committees, and of first secretaries of party raykoms.

The questions raised in the speeches here must be examined in the near future and the attempt must be made to resolve them positively. But, generally speaking, comrades, you should not save up so many questions for the future. If they arise, place them immediately before the republic ministries, before the Council of Ministers, before the Central Committee. After all, if the question is posed and solved in good time, there will be much benefit therefrom.

In conclusion, I want to say that the very critical approach that we take in evaluating our work is justified. We have scored major successes in agriculture. We have fulfilled the five-year plan ahead of schedule and we are ahead. Accordingly, we do not have the right to permit the shortcomings that we have discussed. Our republic has been awarded the Order of Lenin for fulfilling the five-year plan ahead of schedule. The entire nation is interested in the activities and successes of our republic's working people. And we must use our every day to confirm and justify the high assessment.

On the basis of the results of 1980 and the results of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, we must time and time again demonstrate the high level of organization of work in all branches of the economy especially in agriculture. It is specifically this that dictates the critical approach to the state of our work and the demands and wishes that have been expressed today. Only in this way can we secure further improvement in all our activity. We are confident that the working people of Azerbaijan will with honor cope with the fulfillment of 1980 socialist pledges and with all tasks confronting them, and will greet the 26th Congress of the CPSU with new feats of labor.

5013
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALIYEV SPEECH AT CEREMONY TO UNVEIL MONUMENT

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 19 Apr 80 pp 1, 2

[Report: "A Symbol of International Fraternity--Unveiling of Baku Monument Honoring 11th Red Army"]

[Text] Fighting men of the 11th Red Army wrote some remarkable pages in the revolutionary chronicle of the struggle waged by the workers of Azerbaijan to establish Soviet power. Sixty years have gone by since that historic day, when units of this legendary formation arrived in Baku at the request of Azerbaijan's Interim Revolutionary Committee and at the orders of V. I. Lenin, great leader of the October Revolution. They came to help establish Soviet power once and for all on Azerbaijan soil, fulfilling their international duty. This unfading exploit has been immortalized in a magnificent monument erected at the entrance to the city, on that spot where fighting men of the 11th Red Army triumphantly greeted a workers' Baku six decades ago.

The formal unveiling of the monument was held on 18 April.

Thousands of workers from the Azerbaijan capital and representatives of units at the Baku garrison attended the dedication ceremony. An honor guard was made up of motionless soldiers and Pioneers dressed in the stylized Red Guard uniform and peaked Budenny caps. The 11th Army's arrival in Baku was depicted in a transparency on a huge photograph.

Gathered at the foot of the monument were G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee K. M. Bagirov, G. Kh. Ibragimov, A. G. Kerimov, V. S. Krasil'nikov, Yu. N. Pugachev, G. N. Seidov, S. B. Tatliyev, and K. A. Khalilov; candidate members of the Bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee I. N. Askerov, Z. I. Guseynov and G. Sh. Efendiayev; old-time communists and veterans of the 11th Red Army wearing scarlet honor ribbons on their chests; outstanding workers from the city's industrial enterprises and construction projects; and scientists, writers and artists.

The ceremony was opened by A. G. Kerimov, first secretary of the Baku Gorkom.

The floor was then given to G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who warmly greeted those gathered.

Comrade G. A. Aliyev's Speech

Dear Comrades!

We are unveiling this magnificent monument in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan at a time when we are preparing to celebrate some important events, the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic. We have immortalized in bronze and granite the unfading exploit of the legendary 11th Red Army, which answered the call of the Azerbaijan people, responded to the will of Lenin's party and fulfilled its duty of international fraternity, and came to the aid of Azerbaijan's rebelling proletariat. (Storm of applause.)

Permit me on behalf of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Republic Council of Ministers to unveil this statute to the heroic 11th Red Army. (Prolonged storm of applause.) (Comrade G. A. Aliyev cuts the red ribbon. A white cover falls from a framework erected in front of the monument. Engraved on the monument in the Azerbaijan and Russian languages are words from a telegram sent by V. I. Lenin to the Soviet Socialist Government of Azerbaijan: "Long live the alliance of workers and peasants of Azerbaijan and Russia"! There against a background of radiating beams, is the image of a five-pointed star and the symbol of the workers' unity, the Hammer and Sickle. Beneath that stands the historic date: 28 April 1920.

The solemn sounds of the USSR and the Azerbaijan SSR anthems are heard. Comrade Aliyev then continues his speech.)

Comrades! This remarkable statue immortalizes one of the most brilliant and fiery pages in the glorious revolutionary history of Azerbaijan and of the entire Transcaucasia--the heroic feat achieved by the 11th Red Army, which made an enormous contribution to the struggle waged by our people six decades ago to establish and consolidate Soviet power. (Prolonged storm of applause.) We are paying a tribute of grateful memory and profound respect to the courage and selflessness demonstrated by the revolutionary fighters and to the outstanding role and service of the heroic Armed Forces of the Soviet Nation in defense of the triumphs of October. (Storm of applause.)

This fine, magnificent statue is an expression of love, respect and infinite gratitude to the great Russian people and to Soviet Russia for their

selfless fraternal assistance to the Azerbaijan people in the historic struggle for social and national liberation, for a victory for Soviet power. (Storm of applause.) It personifies the eternal, indissoluble friendship between the Azerbaijan people and the great Russian people, between the Azerbaijan people and all our nation's peoples. (Storm of applause.)

This statue is a symbol of the Azerbaijan people's infinite gratitude to the great Communist Party, for its selfless devotion to the principles of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to the ideals of Lenin and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, friendship and fraternity. (Storm of applause.)

The chronicle of the Azerbaijan proletariat's struggle contains many glorious, heroic pages. Emerging at the turn of our century, the Baku Party Organization was a reliable fighting detachment of Lenin's Bolshevik Party. "The Baku Bolsheviks and Azerbaijan's workers," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said in a speech at festivities in Baku in September of 1978, "persisted in the class struggle and demonstrated consistent internationalism at all stages of the revolutionary struggle. Many of the events in that struggle have become legendary."

The Great October Socialist Revolution reverberated as an alarm bell in Azerbaijan. Soviet power was victorious in Baku six days after the armed uprising in Petrograd. The Baku Council of People's Commissars, the first authorized Soviet government in the Transcaucasus, was formed. The Baku Sovnarkom laid the foundations for a new social structure in a fierce engagement with internal reaction and intervention. The forces were too unequal, however. At the end of July 1918 Soviet power in Baku temporarily fell under the onslaught of the enemy hordes. The leaders of the Baku Commune, the 26 Baku commissars, were brutally executed by British interventionists and socialist-revolutionary hirelings.

It was impossible to break or to frighten the freedom-craving people, however. In the difficult situation of domination by foreign interventionists and (musavatskiy) puppets, the Bolshevik party and Azerbaijan's proletariat built up strength for the crucial assault. Azerbaijan's communists, closely linked with revolutionary Russia and with Lenin's party, organized and led the heroic workers' struggle. "We declare war upon the capitalists!" stated a proclamation written by Nariman Narimanov in 1919. "We left the Caucasus with this slogan! We will return to the Caucasus with this slogan!" Addressing the (musavatskiy) leaders, who had betrayed the people's interests, Narimanov wrote the following: "The terrible hour is near, when you will go on trial before the workers and peasants, before all Moslems of the Transcaucasus, for your policy."

The situation in Baku and in Azerbaijan was constantly at the center of attention of V. I. Lenin, the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) and the Soviet Government. In the fall of 1919 the Baku

party committee reported to the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) that "the communists enjoy undivided influence among the broad masses of workers and peasants." On 25 October a Baku party conference adopted a decision to make ready for an armed uprising. The Central Combat Headquarters was formed in December, with military organizations in the workers' locales.

The close unity between Azerbaijan's workers and Soviet Russia's workers and peasants in that battle is convincingly demonstrated by a resolution adopted by the Baku Central Workers' Conference on 25 January 1920: "Expressing its deep sympathy for struggling Red Russia, the Central Workers' Conference warmly welcomes the heroic Red Army bringing liberation from capitalist exploitation to all working humanity. Long live the fraternal alliance between Azerbaijan's workers and peasants and Soviet Russia." (Lengthy storm of applause.)

The first congress of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, held underground in Baku in February 1920, raised the issue of immediate preparations for an armed uprising. The congress underscored in its decision the fact that Soviet Russia's assistance and a further strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the Azerbaijan people and Soviet Russia's workers and peasants was an essential condition for a victorious uprising. (Applause.)

The unfailing support and assistance of Lenin, Soviet Russia and its working class and the fraternal friendship and active solidarity demonstrated by the great Russian people were a powerful stimulus, inspiring Azerbaijan's proletarians and working peasants to battle selflessly.

At the beginning of April 1920 forces of the Caucasus Military Front, commanded by M. Tukhachevskiy, approached Azerbaijan's borders, after routing the main forces of Denikin's army. The Red Army destroyed a White Guard covering detachment separating the workers and peasants of the Transcaucasus from Soviet Russia. Its approach inspired the workers of the multinational region to fight even more vigorously for liberation.

The Kavkazskiy Kray Bolshevik Committee plenum held in Baku on 20 March adopted an appeal to party organizations and trade unions, which announced that the Baku proletariat was now ready to overthrow the government and take over power. Azerbaijan's communists understood that the uprising could only be successful with the support of the Red Army and revolutionary Russia. On 8 April the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee sent a coordination plan to the 11th Army headquarters, which coordinated the times for the beginning of the uprising and the actions of the military detachments, armored trains and flotillas. On 24 April the entire Baku party organization converted to a wartime footing. Revolutionary committees were created in the city's districts. Detachments of armed workers guarded the oil fields and disarmed the (musavatskiy) units.

On 26 April, G. Musabekov, G. Dzhabiiev, A. Mikoyan and other representatives of the Azerbaijan Bolsheviks arrived at the headquarters of the 11th Army's armored train detachment. On 27 April a group consisting of four armored trains and commanded by prominent Soviet military leader M. G. Yefremov carried a landing group consisting of two rifle companies across the bridge over the Samurchay on the border with Dagestan and headed for Baku. On the night of 27 April, Azerbaijan's rebelling proletariat overthrew the criminal antipopular regime of landowners and capitalists and their (musavatskiy) henchmen, and installed Soviet power on Azerbaijan soil. (Lengthy storm of applause.) The Azerbaijan people became the complete masters of their own fate and set out irreversibly on the path to socialist development. On the morning of 28 April, having accomplished a rapid breakthrough and having been triumphantly greeted by the workers, an advance detachment of the 11th Army arrived in the Azerbaijan capital. (Lengthy storm of applause.)

The date 28 April 1920 is inscribed in gold letters in the chronicle of Azerbaijan's many centuries of existence as an epoch-making day in its history. The Interim Military-Revolutionary Committee chaired by Nariman Narimanov, prominent party worker and statesman and Lenin's comrade-in-arms, proclaimed Azerbaijan a Soviet Socialist Republic. (Lengthy storm of applause.)

Azerbaijan's communists were well aware of the fact that they alone could not overcome the resistance of counterrevolutionary forces and would not be able to consolidate the victory they had won. The young Soviet republic's government therefore turned to the leader of the revolution, V. I. Lenin, and the government of the RSFSR, suggesting that they form a fraternal alliance and appealing for military aid. A telegram sent to V. I. Lenin by the Interim Revolutionary Committee and signed by Nariman Narimanov, Mirza Davud Guseynov, Gazanfar Musambek, Gamid Sultanov and Ali Geydar Karayev contained the following: "Lacking the capability to withstand the onslaught of the united gangs of internal and external counterrevolutionary forces, Azerbaijan's Interim Revolutionary Committee proposes to the government of the Russian Soviet Republic that we enter into a fraternal alliance for a joint effort against world imperialism and requests that it provide us with real and immediate assistance by sending detachments of the Red Army."

The noble mission of protecting the young Soviet republic was assigned to the heroic 11th Red Army, which had been tempered in battles and engagements and had won some remarkable victories in the fighting against enemies of the revolution. On 29 April the main units of the 11th Army commanded by M. Levandovskiy and led by G. K. Ordzhonikidze and S. M. Kirov, Lenin's comrades-in-arms and prominent figures in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, entered Baku. (Applause.)

Ordzhonikidze and Kirov sent Lenin a telegram on 2 May 1920. It stated: "...The Socialist Soviet Azerbaijan Republic's independence has been proclaimed.... The population's enthusiasm... is impossible to describe and can only be compared to the October Revolution in Petrograd." Vladimir Il'ich Lenin welcomed the liberation of Azerbaijan's working masses and expressed his firm conviction that with the leadership of his Soviet government the independent Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan, together with the RSFSR would defend its freedom and independence against the sworn enemy of the peoples of the East, against imperialism. (Storm of applause.)

The valorous 11th Red Army provided the Azerbaijan people with invaluable assistance in consolidating its victory and fortifying Soviet power. During the very first days of its presence in Azerbaijan the Red Army units and formations were forced to engage in battle more than once to defend the revolutionary gains. Its ranks were increased by Azerbaijan volunteers.

An order to the forces of the Caucasus Front at that time contained the following: "Soldiers of the Red 11th Army! You have made your mark in blood with your loyalty to the cause of the revolution and Soviet power. You have achieved brilliant victories through your difficult combat labors and have laid one of the cornerstones for the structure of our nation's economic life. Your feats are immortal. They have gone down in history for all times. Today, let your reward be these welcoming cheers from the rejoicing citizens of our native Azerbaijan Soviet Republic, who regard us as true friends and brothers." (Lengthy storm of applause.)

The Azerbaijan people and the government of the young Soviet republic greatly appreciated the 11th Army's heroic feat and rewarded it with the honored revolutionary Red Banner. (Storm of applause.) The Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic bestowed honorary awards upon many units of the 11th Army, upon its fighting men and commanders. "These awards," N. Narimanov said, "demonstrate the inviolable fraternal friendship existing between the Azerbaijan and the Russian peoples and express the heartfelt appreciation of the Azerbaijan workers to its envoys, who helped us nobly and selflessly...." (Storm of applause.)

The glorious combat path covered by the 11th Red Army comprises one of the brilliant pages in the history of the heroic struggle waged by our homeland's workers to protect the gains of the October Revolution. It is a part of the history of the Soviet Armed Forces created by the party and Lenin to protect the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants against the onslaught by foreign intervention and internal counterrevolution.

The 11th Red Army was born in the blaze of the revolutionary fighting in the North Caucasus in the fall of 1918, when the nation of the October Revolution was experiencing one of the most difficult periods of its existence, at a time when the fate of the revolution was in mortal danger and when Soviet Russia had been declared a solid military camp. The

11th Red Army grew up out of separate Red Guard battalions and partisan detachments, which were defending Soviet power with weapons in hand.

The combat path covered by the 11th Army abounds with examples of mass heroism, fearlessness and persistence on the part of the fighting men, who risked their lives in the battle with the enemy. It has legendary engagements and victories to its credit, which have become a part of the glorious chronicle of the civil war: General Kornilov's defeat at Yekaterinodar, the campaign by the Taman' Army, the defense of Astrakhan', the battles fought for Tsaritsyn, and the destruction of Wrangel' and Denikin's forces.

Famous heroes of the civil war and prominent Soviet military commanders N. Frunze, V. Kuybishev, M. Levandovskiy and I. Tyulenev, legendary chapayevska commissar Dmitriy Furmanov and many others gained maturity in the ranks of the 11th Red Army. Russians and Ukrainians, Belorussians and Azerbaijanians, Georgians and Armenians, Lezzians and Tatars, representatives of our nation's many peoples, fought in the 11th Red Army.

Soldiers, commanders and political workers of the 11th Red Army helped in the creation of Azerbaijan's national military formations. The Baku Communist Regiment was the initial combat nucleus of the Azerbaijan Soviet Republic's Armed Forces. Units of Red soldiers, created in Azerbaijan, made a worthy contribution to the ultimate defeat of enemies of the revolution. An Azerbaijan division fought heroically on the civil war fronts. The International Azerbaijan Rifle Regiment imeni Lenin, the "Red East" Rifle Regiment, the "Iron Regiment imeni 26 Baku Commissars" and other units fought for a victory for Soviet power as part of that division.

The glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of the party, the people and their Armed Forces were powerfully demonstrated in the mortal engagement with fascism during the Great Patriotic War. The inviolable fraternal friendship, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the solid unity of the socialist society and the granite-like strength of the world's first state of workers and peasants, created by Lenin, passed the toughest and most rigorous of tests and brought about the historic victory. (Storm of applause.) Soviet Azerbaijan made a worthy contribution to that Great Victory, the 35th anniversary of which is about to be formally commemorated by the entire Soviet people. (Applause.) Sons and daughters of our republic fought selflessly with weapons in arms on the fronts and forged the awesome weapons in the rear area, adding to the heroic traditions of the revolutionary struggle and the 11th Red Army's traditions of combat glory. (Applause.) And today we take pride in the fact that units and formations of the Soviet Armed Forces--the 416th, 223d, 77th and other divisions formed in Azerbaijan during the terrible war years--bore the Red Banner, the banner of the revolution and the banner of the Red Army, with honor over the fiery versts of the victorious engagements from the foothills of the Caucasus to Vienna, Prague and Berlin, fulfilled their

patriotic and international duty and helped the peoples of Europe to throw off once and for all the bloody yoke of fascism. (Lengthy storm of applause.)

Present at our ceremony today are veterans of the 11th Red Army, veterans of the Great Patriotic War and representatives of the nation's glorious Armed Forces, who performed their honored duty in Azerbaijan. We sincerely congratulate you, dear comrades, on this important occasion, the unveiling of this monument to the 11th Red Army, and wish you good health, happiness, prosperity and continued success in the fulfillment of your sacred military duty. (Lengthy storm of applause.)

For 35 years now our great homeland, the land of the October Revolution, which won the greatest and most bloody wars ever to occur, has lived beneath a cloudless and peaceful sky. The power of the Soviet state is growing day by day, year by year, revealing and demonstrating for mankind the enduring creative potential, the productive force and the vitality of real socialism, of Leninist principles and the communist transformation of society.

All our nation's successes and achievements and the historic accomplishments of the Soviet people are a result of the wise and consistent domestic and foreign policy pursued by the Leninist party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, loyal successor to the great Lenin's cause and ardent battler for peace and communism. (Lengthy storm of applause.) With his tireless theoretical and practical work, Leonid Il'ich is making an invaluable contribution to the leadership of our party and nation, to the work of building communism and to the struggle for peace and security of nations. (Thunder of applause.)

It is to the great credit of our party and our state that for 35 years now the forces of imperialism and aggression have not been able to disturb the peaceful, happy labor of the Soviet people. "...We promise the workers and peasants to do everything possible for peace, and we shall," V. I. Lenin said. Today, we can say with a feeling of pride that the Leninist party is persistently and consistently implementing this bidding of Lenin's. (Storm of applause.) The aggressive, peace-loving policy of the party and the Soviet state is performing an enormous role in insuring peace on earth. It serves the hopes and aspirations of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind.

Our nation's valorous Armed Forces, successors to the heroic revolutionary traditions of regiments and battalions of the Leninist Red Guard and heirs to the glory of the legendary Workers' and Peasants' Red Army created by Lenin, provide a reliable safeguard of the peace-loving Soviet state's security and a bulwark of lasting peace. (Storm of applause.) And we are proud of the fact that our nation's combat strength is honorably reinforced by the glorious fighting men of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military

District, the Red Banner Baku Air Defense District, the Red Banner Caspian Flotilla and the Frontier Troops, created out of the legendary 11th Red Army sent by Lenin six decades ago to defend the revolutionary gains of the Transcaucasus peoples. (Storm of applause.)

Vladimir Il'ich Lenin stated repeatedly that the revolutionary traditions should serve us as a beacon in the job of developing new generations of fighting men. He made the following statement at the unveiling of a memorial plaque honoring heroes of the October Revolution: "We vow to ourselves to follow in their footprints, to emulate their fearlessness, their heroism." And today, at the foot of this magnificent monument, which symbolizes the continuity of the generations, we once more declare our unwavering determination to continue sacredly safeguarding and adding to the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of our heroic people, devoting all our abilities and energy to the great cause of communism. (Lengthy storm of applause.)

This monument, which depicts the unfading feat performed by the 11th Red Army, by its fighting men and commanders, resurfaces for present generations and for our descendants one of the most brilliant and fiery pages in the revolutionary history of Soviet Azerbaijan. While taking us back to the heroic past, it is at the same time directed at the future, because every generation of Azerbaijan's workers extracts from our heroic past history the inspiration for new revolutionary achievements. Infinite love and admiration for the exploits performed by the heroes of the revolution and infinite loyalty to the principles of the October Revolution and to the great Lenin's ideals live in the achievements of the Soviet people. (Storm of applause.)

This is borne out by the tremendous path traveled by Soviet Azerbaijan during the six decades of its new history. It is eloquently attested by our republic's heroic achievements today and by the successes achieved by Azerbaijan's working class, its kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia during the years of the Ninth and 10th five-year plans. (Storm of applause.)

Loyalty to the revolutionary banner and to the glorious combat and labor traditions provides inspiration and great creative energy for millions of people. This fact is convincingly demonstrated by the republic workers' early fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan, by the awarding of the Order of Lenin to Soviet Azerbaijan and by the sincere greeting extended by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on the occasion of this remarkable victory. (Storm of applause.) And today, as we approach those important dates, the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan and of the founding of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the Azerbaijan people are demonstrating over and over their unanimous approval of the CPSU's foreign and domestic policy and their solid unity around the Leninist party, the Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Lengthy storm of applause.)

As we stand at the threshold of Soviet Azerbaijan's anniversary, we recall once again the marvelous words of Nariman Narimanov: "The name of the 11th Army is forever interwoven with that brightest and most joyous celebration, which occurred on 28 April 1920, and the Azerbaijan people will never forget the heroic exploits of its fighting men." (Applause.) Today, 60 years after that historic 28 April 1920, we are unveiling a magnificent monument, a monument representing a symbol of our grateful people's infinite loyalty to that sacred oath.

We declared again and again that the Azerbaijan people will never forget the heroic feat performed by the 11th Red Army. Eternal glory to fighting men of the 11th Red Army! (Lengthy storm of applause.)

Glory to their heroic feat! (Storm of applause.)

Long live the Soviet Armed Forces, bulwark of peace on earth and the security of nations! (Storm of applause.)

Long live the inviolable fraternal friendship of peoples, the wellspring of strength for our socialist homeland! (Storm of applause.)

Long live the communist party, the guiding and directing force in our Soviet society! (Lengthy storm of applause developing into an ovation. Shouts of "Hurray!" spread over the site.)

11499

CSO: 1800

GRISHKYAVICHUS REPORT AT LITHUANIAN PLENUM

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 9 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Abridged version of report by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee, at its 15th Plenum on 8 April 1980]

[Text] Comrades!

Only two weeks separate us from an important event in the life of our party, the Soviet people, and all progressive mankind--the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's birth.

Unanimously approving and supporting the general course of the CPSU and its domestic and foreign policy, closely rallied around the party's Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and under the leadership of its tested vanguard, the Soviet people are confidently following the Lenin path toward communism.

Following the Lenin behests, the party is mobilizing the communists and all workers for the maximum effective use of developed socialism's possibilities, a further rise in the Soviet economy, and the conversion of the final year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan into a year of shock Leninist work. In coming to meet the Lenin jubilee many labor collectives of the republic, hundreds of brigades, sectors, shops, and farms, and tens of thousands of leaders in labor accomplished their five-year assignments ahead of schedule, for which they have been awarded Lenin certificates of honor.

The main paths for the accomplishment of the tasks facing us were determined sharply and clearly by the 25th CPSU Congress, in the speeches of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at a meeting with electors of the Bauman electoral district of Moscow, and in speeches at sessions of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The propositions and conclusions expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the meeting with the electors and the Leninist domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state found ardent approval and unanimous

support of Soviet Lithuania's communists and all workers. They are rallying even more closely around their native party and its Leninist Central Committee and are filled with resolve persistently to attain new successes on all sectors of communist construction.

The many-faceted, exceptionally fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, the Central Committee Secretariat, and Comrade Brezhnev personally serves as an example in our practical work on implementing the Lenin principles for the direction of economic and social construction.

The Lithuanian party organization, just as all detachments of our party, is surrounded by the great concern of the CPSU Central Committee. The wise leadership and constant assistance of our party's Leninist headquarters are the guarantee of the successful accomplishment of the majestic tasks in communist construction. We are learning a genuine Lenin style of work from the CPSU Central Committee--a creative style which is imbued with a scientific approach to all social processes.

In the practice of the activity of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee, it has become a rule to inform the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee about one's work. Unquestionably, this contributes to the further development of intraparty democracy and observance of the norms of party life.

Supported by the constant and comprehensive assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Secretariat, the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee steadily implemented measures for the further improvement of party leadership of the economy and the development of science and culture.

Six plenary sessions of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee and five republic meetings of the party and administrative activists took place during the last five years. The most important problems in economic life and organizational and political work of the republic's party organization were examined on them. The work of the plenums and activists, as a rule, is preceded by a comprehensive study of problems and a study of deep processes and phenomena. Members and candidate members of the Central Committee, members of the Auditing Commission, and a broad circle of party activists are involved in the preparation of questions for discussion by the plenums. The decisions which are adopted are first thoroughly weighed, thought out thoroughly, and substantiated. Their implementation permitted concentrating the forces of the communists and all workers on the most important sectors of economic and cultural construction.

Sessions of the Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee are conducted regularly, as a rule twice a month. It should be stressed that an atmosphere of high activity, efficiency, and devotion to principle, concentration of efforts on the main directions, and a situation of a thoughtful and creative approach to the accomplishment of urgent tasks and a self-critical evaluation of results obtained and shortcomings present are inherent in the work of the Bureau and the Secretariat. The decisions of the Central

Committee are invariably adopted on the basis of thorough collective discussions. Joint decrees of the Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers were adopted on many important questions of economic and social development.

The activity of the Bureau's members and candidate members is not limited only to participation in working out a collective opinion; it is also combined with direct organizational work in realizing the measures which have been contemplated. They systematically travel out to the localities, delve into the work of city and rayon party organizations, speak at plenums, meetings of activists, and conferences, and make regular visits to labor collectives and primary party organizations.

In past years, the Central Committee, its Bureau, and the Secretariat have consistently conducted the party line for the further improvement of socialist management, the comprehensive improvement of the organization of control, the effectiveness of production, and the quality of work.

Constant attention is devoted to the development of socialist competition and the broad propagation of leading experience. During the past two years, the Bureau of the Central Committee has approved and recommended for dissemination eight initiatives of the best collectives of the country and the republic. An important organizational-political measure to ensure successful accomplishment of the production plans was the introduction and practice of the initiative to work without laggards. Today, thanks to it a complex system is functioning in the republic which ensures the clear monitoring of the work of each enterprise, association, department, and ministry. It is very important that this undertaking find a broad road in all production collectives. It is also necessary to develop in a comprehensive manner what has become the traditional labor collaboration between the workers of our republic and fraternal Belorus-sia with whom an agreement on socialist competition for 1980 was recently signed.

In the activity of the Central Committee's Bureau, a significant place is occupied by problems of raising the quality of products produced. By the end of the five-year plan, the proportion of products with the Mark of Quality in the total volume of production is to be brought to 20 percent. For this purpose, the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee and the Lithuanian SSR's Council of Ministers have worked out measures to increase the volume of products produced with the highest quality category. Great and fruitful work is being conducted by the Republic Commission on the Quality of Industrial Production which is headed by the secretary of the Central Committee, Comrade A. Brazauskas. A number of enterprises have already attained the positions for the production of products with the Mark of Quality which were established for the end of the five-year plan. The number of enterprises at which the complex system for quality control of products is functioning has grown. During the years of the five-year plan the number of articles with the Mark of Quality exceeded 2,000 items. The output of this production tripled and its proportion in the total volume of production exceeded 17 percent.

As is known, the plans for the third and fourth years of the five-year plan for the production and sale of products were accomplished ahead of schedule. Industrial articles valued at more than 240 million rubles were sold in excess of the plan for the two years. The annual assignments for growth in the productivity of labor were overaccomplished.

However, there still are many shortcomings in the development of industrial production. If the plan envisioned ensuring a growth in the volumes of production of 23 percent during four years of the five-year plan, the actual rates of growth were only 21.6 percent. Things are even worse with the indicator of the growth in productivity of labor.

Considering the situation which has developed, the Bureau of the Central Committee outlined and implemented a number of measures directed toward increasing the intensification of industrial production. Additional assignments for the growth in volumes of production and productivity of labor were established for ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises. The Ministries of Light Industry, Procurement, Forestry and Timber Industry, "Sigma" and "Litbytkhim" associations, the Kaunas experimental plant for automation equipment, the Alitus machine-building plant, and a number of other enterprises have not only been accomplishing these assignments in recent years but even overaccomplishing them. At the same time, it must be noted today that the leaders of the Ministries of Construction, Food, and Local Industries and of such large enterprises as the Kaunas artificial fiber plant imeni the 50th anniversary of October, the "Neris" production association, the Plunge plant for artificial hides, and a number of others did not completely ensure the accomplishment of this assignment.

In some branches of industry, the trend has been noticed in recent years toward an increase in the number of workers in comparison with that planned. In this connection, the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, beginning in 1979, considered it necessary to establish limits on the number of workers. This measure was also envisaged in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, "On improving planning and intensifying the effect of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work." Unfortunately, not all ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises for which limits on the number of workers were established ensured their implementation. This indicates that the corresponding departments of the Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the State Committee on Labor did not ensure proper monitoring of the accomplishment of measures contemplated in this direction.

In 1979, the Republic Council on Questions of the Development and Disposition of Productive Forces was formed with the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party for the efficient use of labor resources and determination of the most effective directions for the further development of the national economy. It jointly examined questions in the development of individual branches, enterprises, and associations for the immediate future and brought them up for discussion by the Bureau of the Central Committee. The Council has already considered a list of new industrial construction projects which was

prepared by the republic's Gosplan for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan and questions of rebuilding more than 25 big enterprises and associations. Materials on the basic directions and proportions in the development of productive forces for the Eleventh Five-Year Plan will be introduced for the Bureau's discussion in the immediate future. They will comprise the basis of a draft plan for the republic's economic and social development for the next five-year plan.

The situation involving the provision of labor resources which has developed required placing reliance on the use of intensive factors in the development of public production. In this connection, the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers worked out a broad program for further intensification of industrial and construction production in the Lithuanian SSR for the years 1981-1985.

We should dwell especially on the problem of producing consumer goods. Important significance is had in this matter by the tasks outlined by the 14th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party. The Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee systematically heard reports of the Ministries of the Light, Meat and Dairy, Food, and Local Industries on various aspects of their activity.

Systematic work is being conducted on attracting machine-building and metal-working enterprises having union subordination to the production of consumer goods. As a result of the measures which have been adopted, during the four years of the five-year plan the production of consumer goods increased by 17 percent as envisioned by the five-year plan.

At the same time, there are a number of shortcomings in the work to increase the production of consumer goods. Lagging behind the five-year assignment for the production of cultural and everyday goods and household articles as well as of individual types of production by the light, local, furniture, and woodworking industries has been permitted. The production potential of group "A" enterprises for the output of consumer goods is still not being completely utilized.

The Bureau and Secretariat of the Lithuanian Communist Party will continue to keep at the center of their attention the work of the branches which produce consumer goods and attain the unconditional accomplishment of the tasks assigned by the 14th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee in the field of production of goods enjoying mass demand.

Exceptional urgency is acquired today by the maximum use of reserves and possibilities to improve the work of the transportation organizations, primarily railroad and motor vehicle transportation. The national economy's requirements for the shipment of cargoes are not being completely satisfied in recent years. Considering the seriousness of the situation which has been created, the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party adopted a number of measures directed toward intensifying the use of transportation. A coordination commission headed by the second secretary of the Lithuanian

Communist Party's Central Committee, Comrade N. Sytienko, has been established. This commission examined a number of important problems on the further improvement of the work of the transportation subdivisions. Accomplishment of the planned measures is providing favorable results. But the difficulties have not yet been completely overcome and, by common efforts, we must change the situation in transportation for the better.

One of the most important sectors in the activity of the Central Committee Bureau is the direction of capital construction. A complex of measures directed toward ensuring the accomplishment of plans for construction-assembly work and increasing the effectiveness of construction has been worked out in the republic's Central Committee and Council of Ministers.

Measures were adopted to strengthen the republic's construction organizations, create the proper working and living conditions for the builders and secure them in construction, ensure the accomplishment of the plan for construction-assembly work by the "Vil'nyusstroy" trust and put the objects of 1979-1980 into operation, further improve the activity of the "Kaunasstroy" construction-assembly trust, and others.

As a result of the work conducted for the republic as a whole, plans for capital construction and construction-assembly work for the years 1978-1979 have been accomplished, efforts are being concentrated better at the objects being introduced, and volumes of uncompleted construction and the number of objects being constructed simultaneously were reduced.

At the same time, last year the Ministries of Construction and Rural Construction significantly underaccomplished the plans for construction-assembly work and the putting of fixed capital, housing, and other objects into operation.

The accomplishment of assignments of the five-year plan, as a rule, entails the solution of many problems and questions which are difficult to foresee at times at the stage of making current and long-term plans. A large part of them are solved locally, in the republic, by their own efforts. The Bureau of the Central Committee solves the most important, urgent problems in the development of the branches and improving the working efficiency of individual enterprises and associations jointly with the union ministries and departments. They all consider our suggestions with great understanding. As a result of the businesslike discussion of the questions raised by the republic, a number of specific measures and decisions were adopted. Thus, in February measures were worked out jointly with the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production for the further development of the "Meris" production association. The Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR singled out new, highly productive equipment for reequipping a number of bakery, canning, near-beer, and other enterprises. Thanks to the assistance of the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry in providing the republic's fishing fleet with more productive fishing areas, the "Litrybeprom" association accomplished the 1979 plan ahead of schedule.

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Such ties should be strengthened and developed in the future, too.

This year, the ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations of industry and construction are to implement a complex of measures to improve planning and intensify the influence of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work which were envisioned by the appropriate decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers. A specific program of action for the accomplishment of the given decree was outlined last October at a meeting of the party-economic activists of the republic and the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, and the republic's Council of Ministers approved a plan of measures. Everything planned must be steadily accomplished.

We had to accomplish difficult tasks in the field of agriculture. The unfavorable weather conditions of the last two years required the maximum mobilization of all capabilities and reserves to overcome the difficulties which arose. A number of additional urgent measures were adopted in supporting the gathering of the harvest which had been raised, reducing its losses, and supplementing fodder resources. Last year, the assignment was established to procure one million tons of grass and leaf-wood pulp from non-agricultural lands and to harvest the grass gleanings on an area of 200,000 hectares. The entire able-bodied rural population as well as residents of the cities and rayon centers, students, and pupils were called upon to work on procuring fodder. Thanks to the measures which were adopted, reserves of grass fodder were supplemented, especially of silage of which 33 percent more was procured than in 1978.

Industrial, construction, and transportation ministries and departments, associations, and enterprises of union subordination were given the assignment to construct haylage and silage trenches in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a total capacity of 350,000 tons in 1979 and 400,000 tons in 1980. On the whole, last year's assignment was accomplished. It must also be accomplished unconditionally this year.

Great additional organizational work has been accomplished in the field of animal husbandry in connection with the limited fodder resources. Here, main attention was concentrated on the efficient and effective use of fodder so as to receive the greatest possible production with its minimum expenditure and preserve the livestock.

But despite the measures which were adopted, we did not attain the positions contemplated by the plans and socialist obligations. Last year, the farms of the republic produced less grain than envisioned by the plan. The plan for the production of fodder was considerably underaccomplished. The annual plan for purchases of milk, livestock, and poultry was not accomplished because of a reduction in the productivity of the livestock.

It would be incorrect to justify all reverses by unfavorable weather conditions alone. The difficulties which arose disclosed bottlenecks in the work of a number of ministries and departments, party raykoms, and parts of kolkhozes and sovkhozes which, in the difficult situation which had developed,

were unable to manifest the proper self-collection, make proper use of the available possibilities, and join in the matter of additional reserves.

This year, the agricultural workers are to accomplish great tasks in carrying out the decisions of the July (1978) and November (1979) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The main task in plant growing is ensuring a considerable growth in grain production as early as this year.

A task of special importance is to bring about a fundamental change in the production of fodder. The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party and the republic's Council of Ministers have approved organizational and technical measures to increase grain production and for the integrated development of fodder production for 1980 and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. Such measures should be worked out and implemented unconditionally in each rayon, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz. As early as this year we should procure an average of 20 quintals of fodder units on the average per nominal head of livestock for the penned-up period. A good foundation is being laid for this. The plan for sowing winter crops has been accomplished by 103 percent. It is planned to have a considerably larger harvesting area for grain in the public sector than last year. Now, all efforts should be directed toward seeing that the sowing work on all farms is conducted in an organized manner, in compressed times, and at a high agrotechnical level.

The most important task in the field of animal husbandry is ensuring accomplishment of the plans for 1980 for the sale of all types of produce to the state. In the matter of increasing production and the procurement of meat, an important place is allotted to swine breeding.

Great attention should be devoted to an increase in the production of animal-husbandry products in the population's personal subsidiary plot. This year, the population will be sold a considerable amount of young pigs, chicks, and ducks. Necessary measures should be adopted to increase the sale of surplus animal husbandry products to the state by the population.

The most important question in implementing a long-term program for the development of agriculture is the further specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation. A basic evaluation of the work conducted on the specialization and concentration of agricultural production was given at a republic conference of agricultural personnel which took place at the beginning of March, and ways and tasks to make this process more active were determined.

Additional measures were outlined to improve the support of agriculture with labor resources and to keep the youth in the village. The Eleventh Five-Year plan envisages a significant expansion in the training of personnel for the mass professions, especially machine operators and livestock raisers in the agricultural vocational and technical schools. The acceptance of girls in the agricultural vocational and technical schools will be increased considerably.

It is also planned to increase the acceptance of students in the daytime sections of the agricultural and veterinary academies.

A conference of the republic's land-improvement activists took place recently at which a basic analysis of the state of affairs in land improvement work was made and shortcomings and tasks for further implementation of the land-improvement program and the effective use of reclaimed and irrigated lands were pointed out.

In recent years, some results have been attained in the republic in raising the effectiveness of using agricultural equipment, improving its preservation, providing the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with cadres of machine operators, and in keeping them in agriculture. At the same time, there still are a number of serious shortcomings in this matter. The Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee has worked out measures which are directed toward improving the work of ministries and departments, party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and their control of agriculture in this direction.

A prominent place in the work of the Bureau and the Secretariat was occupied by questions in the further raising of the material and cultural standard of living of people and improving the work of the trade and everyday servicing of the population. The course of the realization of measures adopted by the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in the field of trade and everyday servicing of the population was examined. This contributed to the concentration of the attention of party and soviet organs on the activity of the services sphere. As a result of the measures which were adopted, capital investments for the development of the material and technical base for trade and domestic services are being completely put into production. The rates of growth of the retail commodity turnover and the realization of domestic services exceed those planned by the five-year plan. During the last two years, goods worth almost 217 million rubles have been sold to the population and domestic services worth 3.7 million rubles have been realized.

Despite this, the population's requirements for several food and non-food commodities as well as domestic services are still not completely satisfied. The Central Committee of the Communist Party required that the ministries and departments solve the problems of supplying the population with goods in daily demand more efficiently. It is necessary for the Ministry of Trade and Litpotrebsovuz [Lithuanian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies] to make more active the work on the additional search for commodity resources in short supply and to organize the trade in them better.

We attach basic significance to improving the servicing of the village workers and to the further development and improvement of activity of the consumers' cooperatives. It is necessary to intensify party attention to the services sphere and adopt all necessary measures for the more complete satisfaction of the workers' increasing demands and for improvements in servicing the population in every possible way.

During past years, the Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat adopted a number of measures for the further consolidation of a clear system for ideological work and increasing the effectiveness of ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination of the population.

Being guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement in ideological and political-indoctrinal work," the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the theses of his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [Renaissance], and "Tselina" [Virgin Land], the 12th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee and a conference of the republic's ideological workers were conducted last year. The measures adopted at the Plenum became a program of action for the party organizations and ideological institutions for improving the entire indoctrinal process, intensifying the aggressiveness and efficiency of propaganda and agitation, and strengthening its ties with life.

The decree of the Central Committee's Bureau on direction of the means of mass information, on measures to improve lecture propaganda and the cultural servicing of the rural population, and other documents had a favorable influence on deepening ideological-indoctrinal work among the population.

In implementing an integrated approach to the indoctrination of a person, the Central Committee Bureau and the Secretariat constantly devoted attention to improving the Marxist-Leninist education of the communists and the non-party activists. At present, almost 700,000 people are encompassed by various forms of political and economic studies. It is necessary to concentrate attention on a considerable rise in the ideological-theoretical level and effectiveness of the training process and intensification of the study of the Lenin theoretical heritage.

Work on indoctrinating the workers in the example of V. I. Lenin's life and activity and the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the Soviet people has become noticeably more active.

A subject of special concern for the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee is the international and patriotic indoctrination of the population and raising the combat vitality of atheistic work. The content of international and atheistic indoctrination was enriched by republic scientific-practical conferences which were conducted. The importance of this work sector also required further unremitting efforts on the part of party organizations.

The results of accomplishment of the Central Committee's plan of measures to strengthen moral indoctrination which were examined this February showed the increased attention of party organizations and ideological departments and institutions toward these problems.

Ideological work requires daily attention and tireless improvement. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed in a speech when awarded the Lenin Prize, "it is most necessary to attach a living, creative nature to all indoctrinal, informational, and propaganda work, at all stages and on all directions."

This should also be served by the introduction of a common political education day and improvement in informing the population about urgent vital problems. Our task is to deepen the differentiated approach in work among the various strata of the population, especially the youth.

Last year, in connection with the conduct of the International Year of the Child considerable attention of party, state, and public organizations was concentrated on the further improvement of the protection of motherhood and childhood on the basis of a number of decrees of the Central Committee Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party, and the initiative of the Pasval'-skiy rayon concerning the development of a network of children's institutions in the village was supported. All organizations have been assigned the goal to consolidate the favorable results of the International Year of the Child and tirelessly improve work on the communist indoctrination of the rising generation.

During the period which has elapsed, certain work has been performed on concentrating the efforts of scientific institutions and the republic's higher educational institutions on the integrated solution of problems in the development of science and education. Measures were adopted to improve the activity of the Academy of Sciences and strengthen its material-technical base, improve the system for the coordination of scientific studies and research efforts in the republic, develop the higher school and improve the quality of preparation of the specialists' communist indoctrination, and increase the effectiveness of scientific research work in the higher educational institutions. Unremitting attention was devoted to the development of social sciences in the republic.

However, the solution of problems in increasing the effectiveness of scientific activity, especially its economic aspect, requires the more energetic actions of our scientists.

In the future, too, the main attention of the leaders and party organizations of the scientific installations and higher educational institutions should be concentrated on the more complete and efficient use of the available scientific potential and the strengthening of ties between science and production in every possible way. In the future, it is also necessary to improve the training-indoctrinal process of the higher educational institutions and make the socio-political activity of the students more active. Ways for the successful accomplishment of these tasks were examined at a conference of activists of the republic's higher educational institutions which took place at the end of this March in Kaunas. It is necessary to do everything for the recommendations of this conference to be introduced into the practical activity of the higher educational institutions in the shortest possible time.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party is devoting constant attention to questions of party supervision of popular education. In November 1977, the 7th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee considered the question, "On measures for the further strengthening of

party supervision of popular education in the republic in light of the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress." The experience of the Kayshyadorskij raykom of the Lithuanian Communist Party in accomplishing the decree of this plenum was approved.

Much has been done in the field of medical service and social security for the population. Measures outlined by the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers for further improvement of public health in the republic and the accomplishment of a number of other measures in the field of public health as well as in social security contributed to the strengthening of their material base, the development of specialized medical assistance, and the improvement of ambulatory-polyclinic services for the population, including the rural population.

An important role in the ideological-political indoctrination of the republic's workers belongs to culture and artistic creativity. The Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee display constant concern for raising the ideological and artistic level of the works of literature and art. Important decrees have been adopted on improving the indoctrination of the creative youth, the development of literary-artistic criticism, and strengthening the role of the theaters in the communist indoctrination of the workers.

An effective method of party supervision of this field is the direct contact between secretaries and members of the Central Committee Bureau and people of the arts.

We attach great significance to the ever developing and strengthening ties between our creative organizations and literary and artistic figures of the fraternal Soviet republics and to the active process of mutual enrichment of multinational cultures.

Accomplishment of the tasks of communist construction requires the tireless strengthening of socialist legality and public law and order. These problems are constantly within the field of view of the Bureau of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee. Many important problems in strengthening socialist legality in the republic have been examined.

Understanding that success in the struggle against crime and other infringements of the law depends to a great extent on the personnel who are working in the organs which protect the law, we devote constant attention to their selection, assignment, and indoctrination.

The attention of all party, soviet, and public health organs is now concentrated on the realization of the tasks which follow from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On improving work in protecting law and order and strengthening the struggle against infringements of the law." The status of the work on accomplishing this decree was thoroughly discussed at a republic meeting of party-administrative activists which took place recently.

It is necessary to concentrate the efforts of party, soviet, and public health organs, trade unions and Komsomol organizations, labor collectives, and the entire public on increasing the effectiveness of work in preventing infringements of the law and on intensifying the struggle against antisocial manifestations.

Questions connected with the further improvement of the style, forms, and methods of party work and raising the level of the party leadership of economic and cultural construction are constantly at the center of attention of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee.

An analytical approach to the work experience of party committees and organizations, systematization, and creative comprehension of all the valuable results of their activity has become permanent practice for us. During the period which has elapsed since the 17th Congress of the Lithuanian Communist Party, the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee studied and considered the work of many gorkoms and raykoms of the party and a number of primary party organizations and party groups on various aspects of activity in light of the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The discussion showed that the party committees are improving the style of their activity and introducing more persistently a scientific approach to the solution of the tasks facing them. Acting as organs of political leadership, they began to combine organizational and indoctrinal activity better, work more creatively and purposefully, and display great efficiency, demandingness, initiative, and devotion to principle and intolerance toward shortcomings and those guilty of them.

However, some party gorkoms and raykoms are not yet making full use of available great possibilities to ensure the dynamic development of all branches of the economy and the social and cultural growth of the cities and rayons. Our task is tirelessly to attain the most effective work of each party committee.

No less important is the further raising of the primary party organizations' combat vitality, especially of their lower elements. These problems occupy a significant place in the work of the Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee. Much work has been conducted on improving the structure of the party organizations and the training of their secretaries.

A good help in the work of the party activists was the republic conference of party group organizers which was conducted last March. We should also note the favorable significance of the republic scientific-practical conference which took place recently and examined problems in the further improvement of the work by the primary party organizations in light of the requirements of the 25th Party Congress, subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and instructions and recommendations of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

During the post-Congress period, the Lithuanian Communist Party grew by more than 21,000 people and its ranks now number more than 167,000 members and

candidate members of the CPSU. Almost three-fourths of all communists work in the field of material production. It is pleasing that now one out of every two communists is a specialist of the national economy with a higher or secondary education. About one third of the personnel of the Lithuanian Communist Party are women. Considerably more youths are being accepted in the party--they reach 57 percent among new replacements including 71 percent accepted from the Komsomol.

Henceforth, too, the most fixed attention should be devoted to the further qualitative strengthening of the party's ranks.

The growth in the activity of the party organizations is furthered by measures conducted for the strict observance of intraparty democracy. We have established a good practice where gorkoms and raykoms of the party inform the primary party organizations of their work between conferences.

In observing the principles of collective leadership, the party committees ensure the regular conduct of plenums, meetings of the activists, and Bureau sessions. The role of the party meetings is being raised more and more. However, an analysis of their preparation and conduct also shows that in some party organizations, especially shop organizations, the periodicity for convening meetings as established by the regulation is still not observed and they often take place with a low attendance by the communists and poor preparation of the questions. Such shortcomings must be decisively eliminated.

The development of intraparty democracy is unthinkable without the strengthening of party discipline. Party committees and primary organizations must strictly follow the strengthening of the strictest discipline in party ranks.

The Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee are devoting special attention to the implementation of the party's personnel policy. The 13th Plenum of the Lithuanian Communist Party's Central Committee which took place in October 1979 made a profound and comprehensive analysis of the republic party organization's activity in the selection, assignment, and indoctrination of the leading personnel in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Measures have been approved for ensuring the accomplishment of the tasks put forth by the plenums. The status of personnel is now being widely discussed at the plenums of city and rayon party committees as well as in joint organs of republic organizations.

Most important now is the practical accomplishment of the necessary complex of measures for the further strengthening of leading personnel on all sectors of production and control and the strengthening of their ideological tempering and professional skill.

In its practical activity, the Bureau of the Central Committee is devoting proper attention to the work activity of the Councils of Peoples Deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol, and organs of people's control.

Much work has been done in increasing the activity of the republic's local Councils in solving the tasks facing them. The first sessions of the local Councils have already taken place. At them, the leading organs were elected and many problems in the life of the cities, rayons, settlements, and environs were discussed. The task now consists of seeing that from the first days, the Councils join in active work and direct their attention toward the solution of the urgent problems of economic and cultural construction put forth by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in a speech at the meeting with the electors of the Bauman election district of Moscow.

The Central Committee has examined a number of problems in the leadership of the trade unions. The conclusions which follow from these discussions tell us that henceforth it is also necessary to raise the level of party leadership of the trade union organizations and make more complete use of their strengths and capabilities as schools of control, schools of administration, and schools of communism.

It should be noted that the Central Committee, party gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations are systematically occupied with questions of improving party leadership of the Komsomol. And this provides favorable results. At the same time, in the future we must also raise the combat vitality of the Komsomol organizations and render them effective assistance in the accomplishment of tasks in the communist indoctrination of the youth.

The Central Committee's Bureau is devoting considerable attention to raising the role of the organs of people's control. These questions were repeatedly examined in the Central Committee. Measures have been worked out and are being implemented to eliminate shortcomings which are present and to make more active the work of the committees and the people's control groups.

An important means for increasing demandingness and a powerful lever or "nail," as V. I. Lenin said, for organizational work is control and a check of the execution of the decisions and directives of the party and the government which have been adopted. The Central Committee's Bureau and Secretariat are persistently intensifying work in this direction. A clear system for monitoring the accomplishment of party decisions has been introduced into the activity of the Central Committee apparatus. The strengthening of executive discipline was assisted by the systematic discussion of the course of the realization or execution of the party documents which have been adopted in the Bureau and the Secretariat.

We are striving to increase the efficiency and responsibility of the Central Committee's apparatus for the timely realization of measures approved by the Central Committee on implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

It is necessary to see persistently that control and checking of execution, as the most important part of organizational work, are a paramount matter for each party, soviet, and economic leader and for each primary party organization.

Constant effort is required by the comprehensive development of criticism and self-criticism, especially criticism from below. The Central Committee regularly generalizes suggestions and critical remarks addressed to the republic's organizations which are expressed in the course of discussing the results of the Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, at meetings of the activists, at party conferences and plenary sessions of party gorsoms and rayzoms, election meetings of primary party organizations, and during other measures. The Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee repeatedly considered measures for the practical realization of the communists' remarks and suggestions of this type, a considerable portion of which found their complete or partial realization. It is necessary to raise even higher the responsibility of the leaders for the adoption of exhaustive measures to realize the critical remarks of the communists.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party constantly keeps work with letters, statements, and complaints of the workers within its field of view, considering it as one of the most important forms of party ties with the masses. During the last two years, the Central Committee's Bureau and Secretariat discussed a number of questions connected with letters and appeals of citizens. Many questions and suggestions which follow from the letters of citizens are used in the decisions of the Central Committee and in preparing other materials. The quality of examination and the number of requests which were favorably resolved increased, and as a result there is a noticeable reduction in the number of repeated complaints and statements. However, a formal attitude toward the analysis of statements is still committed often. And this, in turn, engenders subsequent appeals by people to higher party and soviet organs. Daily attention must be devoted to work with letters.

The year 1980 not only completes the 10th Five-Year Plan--it also completes the present reporting period in the party's activity. Our duty is to ensure the complete realization of the five-year plan for the republic's economic and social development and to prepare for well and effectively conduct the reporting and election campaign in the primary, rayon, and city party organizations and the next, 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

The Bureau and Secretariat of the Central Committee will henceforth also apply maximum efforts for a further improvement of their activity and leadership of party, soviet, economic, and public organizations and will do everything necessary to transform the year of 1980 into a year of shock Leninist work and mark the next, 26th Congress of our party and the approaching 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet authority in Lithuania with new achievements on all sectors of communist construction.

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KAPITONOV MEETS WITH ELECTORS

Moscow LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA in Russian 31 Jan 80 pp 1, 3

[Report: "I. V. Kapitonov's Meeting with Electors"]

(Text) Ivan Vanil'yevich Kapitonov, candidate for deputy to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met yesterday with the electors at the trade committee building in Podol'sk.

The meeting was opened by L. A. Krasnoshchekova, first secretary of the Podol'sk city committee of the CPSU.

Those attending the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The floor was turned over to N. Ye. Chivikova, grinding machine operator at the Plant imeni Kalinin and proxy for the deputy nominee. She told about I. V. Kapitonov's life and work and called upon all the electors to vote unanimously for candidates of the solid communist and nonparty bloc on election day, 24 February.

"Each election campaign, each election to the agencies of authority, is always a big national festivity," said V. F. Timoshchenko, bricklayer brigade leader with Construction and Installation Administration No 1 of the "Mosoblaststroy" Trust No 1, in his speech. "I would like to express a great sense of thrill, my love and appreciation to our Leninist party and its Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for the enormous concern demonstrated by them for the welfare of the Soviet people and for our nation's prosperity. I had the great honor of taking part in the 25th CPSU Congress, and today, as a delegate to the congress, I can say that the Soviet people are successfully implementing the plans outlined by the party."

In their speeches participants in the meeting A. I. Chernov, director of the Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, A. V. Yegerev, electrician at a machinery plant, and others spoke of the workers' desire to achieve great victories

in this last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. The Podol'sk workers are presently standing watch in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin and are fully determined to greet election day with new success.

"I work at the city's largest secondary school, School No 24," said teacher E. V. Shvedova. "It has a student body of around 2000. The teaching staff devotes a great deal of effort and energy to the development of the rising generation.

"Our international friendship club is doing well. The members recently observed the 95th birthday of A. Zapototskiy, whose name the club bears. We are busy preparing for that important celebration, the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth."

E. V. Shvedova then told about the great attention the Soviet state gives to the development of public education. There are 25 general education schools in the city, with tens of thousands of students. Around 5 million rubles is spent annually for educational needs out of the city budget alone.

V. I. Konotop, first secretary of the local CPSU committee, took part in the meeting.

The participants voiced their unanimous approval of the wise foreign and domestic policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee, and spoke with pride of the Soviet people's large achievements in the implementation of the historic decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Warmly greeted by those gathered, I. V. Kapitonov delivered a speech. He expressed sincere gratitude to the collectives at the enterprises and organizations and to all workers of the Podol'sk City Electoral District, who have once again nominated him for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation. I. V. Kapitonov stated that he attributes the great trust demonstrated in him entirely to our Communist Party, the Soviet people's political leader and the inspirer and planner of all our victories.

The speaker then told us that preparations for elections to the Supreme Soviets of Union and autonomous republics and to local soviets of people's deputies are taking place in our nation in a climate of general political excitement and labor enthusiasm. They convincingly demonstrate the universal approval of the party's foreign and domestic policy and the activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, proven leader of the party and state, steadfast Marxist-Leninist and fervent battler for communism.

The workers of all Union republics unanimously named Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as the first nominee for deputy. They expressed their sincere love and deep respect for Leonid Il'ich for his untiring, selfless work to promote the people's happiness and the homeland's prosperity, and their fervent appreciation for his enormous contribution to the cause of safeguarding and strengthening peace on earth.

It is with great joy, I. V. Kapitonov said, that I perform an honored commission from Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and bring to you, dear comrades, to all workers of the city of Podol'sk, his sincere greetings and his very best wishes for success in your work for the good of the socialist homeland, great happiness and prosperity.

Four years have gone by since the last elections to the Supreme Soviets of Union and autonomous republics. This has been a period filled with creative work by the party and the people to implement the historic decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress.

These years have been marked by steady growth in our economy, a continued buildup of the nation's strength and its defense capability, and by the all round development of socialism's political system. They have seen a strengthening of moral-political unity in the Soviet society and in the alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, and a strengthening of friendship and fraternity among all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union.

The remarkable speech delivered by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee contained an in-depth scientific analysis of the work carried out to fulfill decisions of the 25th party congress and the separate plans under the 10th Five-Year Plan.

During the first four years of this five-year plan, the national income was greater by 323 billion rubles than for the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, and industrial output exceeded the figure for that period by 600 billion rubles. Around 1000 large industrial enterprises were placed into operation, and the applied capital-investment figure exceeded 500 billion rubles.

Gross agricultural output grew markedly. The average grain harvest amounted to 209 million tons. State grain stocks are entirely adequate to provide the population with bread and grain products.

The society is becoming more affluent, and the circumstances of the workers are improving. The five-year plan assignments for increasing the wages of blue- and white-collar workers and the incomes of kolkhoz workers are being fulfilled. Real per capita income increased by more than 13 percent. And every Soviet family is feeling the effects. Further improvement was achieved in 1979, an especially difficult year for the economy. Industrial

output increased by 3.4 percent. The grain growers of Kazakhstan and a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, and the cotton growers of Uzbekistan and other cotton-producing republics made the homeland happy with their large accomplishments. The consistent implementation of our social program continued last year.

The will and energy of the party and the selfless work of the Soviet people are invested in all this.

We take satisfaction from the rapid and stable development of the Russian Federation's economy. Fixed capital in the republic grew by 46 percent and industrial output increased by 27 percent in the republic during the period between elections. Outstripping rates of growth in production volume occurred in machine building, metal processing and the petrochemical and other branches of industry which determine technological progress. Russia's cities and villages are being provided with public services and amenities. More than 31 million people occupied improved housing during those four years.

Production forces of the Moscow area and those of Podol'sk, its large industrial center, are developing dynamically in the mainstream of the nation's united national economic system.

Under the leadership of the Moscow party obkom great progress has been made during this current five-year plan in the oblast, in Podol'sk and in the rayons toward building up the production and the scientific and technological capacities and improving the working and living conditions of the people.

It is pleasing to note, I. V. Kapitonov went on to say, that since the beginning of the five-year plan we have mastered the production of 570 new types of products and that more than 100 items have been certified for the State Emblem of Quality. The specific portion of items in the highest quality category has increased 2.6-fold to 24 percent of the total production volume. These are good figures.

We should voice our approval of the fact that a great deal of work is under way at Podol'sk enterprises to remodel or technically reequip production capacities. More than 100 shops and sections have been completely mechanized, 210 automatic or flow lines have been placed into operation, and almost 1500 units of highly productive, new equipment have been installed.

I had occasion at various times to visit and revisit Podol'sk enterprises, the speaker said. Each time I do so I notice with satisfaction that production caliber is going up and that the people are becoming better at working under the modern conditions. And this is one of the main guarantees of success.

The remarkable team at the twice order-bearing Machine-Building Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze, which produces the latest equipment for atomic- and thermo-electric power plants, set an example of good labor efficiency. This enterprise is exceeding the five-year plan assignments. Counterplans there last year accounted for 760,000 rubles worth of output. Considerable quantities of metal, electric energy and fuel are being saved.

The teams at the city's Machinery Plant imeni Kalinin, the elevator plant and many other enterprises are performing well.

Tens of thousands of blue-collar workers, engineering and technical personnel and white-collar workers are employed today in industry, construction and transportation in Podol'sk. A large group of scientific intelligentsia is engaged at scientific research and planning and design institutions. In the plant shops, at the construction sites and in the scientific laboratories--everywhere, the city's workers are handling the job in an aware and creative manner and working selflessly for the good of our homeland.

Today, I have the kindest and most sincere of words to say about the work of Hero of Socialist Labor Valentin Grigor'yevich Semenov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of a metal workers' brigade at the Machinery Plant imeni Kalink, who had fulfilled his personal five-year assignment by 7 November 1979.

Komsomol member Lidiya Nikolayevna Akimova, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and leader of a fitters' brigade at a cable plant, has repeatedly won the socialist competition. She truly works in the Komsomol manner and rightfully bears the title, master of quality.

German Il'ich Vinogradov, brigade leader with a construction trust of "Mosoblaststroy" No 1 and honored construction worker of the RSFSR, is famous for his excellent work. His brigade completed the assignment for the first four years of the five-year plan ahead of schedule.

It would be impossible to name all the outstanding workers. There are many of them in the fields of public education, public health and consumer services, in all fields of endeavor. These people set the examples in the work, add to our material and spiritual treasures, preserve and develop the best Podol'sk traditions. Honor and glory to them, the outstanding production workers and innovators!

We are meeting today with representatives of the city's workers and intelligentsia, I. V. Kapitonov noted in his speech. We do not forget for a single minute, however, our brothers by class, those at work in the fields and on the farms of Podol'skiy Rayon. They are doing a good job, steadily increasing the yield from the fields and the return from the livestock. Last year, a fairly adverse year, we obtained an average of 24.8 quintals of grain, 173 quintals of potatoes and 429 quintals of vegetables per hectare. The average milk yield per cow was more than 4,000 kilograms.

Agricultural workers are successfully surmounting the difficult result-ing from the adverse conditions under which the livestock wintered this year. They are doing everything possible to save the herd and fulfill the plan for sales of meat and milk to the state.

It is gratifying to know that the urban residents regard the affairs and needs of the rural workers as their own and are attempting to strengthen their sponsorship relations in every way. This clearly demonstrates the close cooperation existing between rural and urban workers and their mutual assistance and support.

The personnel of industrial enterprises in Podol'sk have helped build many facilities for storing and processing agricultural products and feeds. A considerable amount of work has been done to mechanize the labor-intensive processes on the farms and in the machine repair shops, and a large quantity of spare parts has been manufactured for the machinery and equipment.

This is the proper focus for a sponsor's assistance. It helps to build up agriculture's industrial base and to successfully implement our party's agrarian policy.

In Podol'sk, and throughout the nation, a great deal is being done to accomplish social tasks. During the years of the five-year plan 300,000 square meters of housing has been built in the city. This is the equivalent of the city's entire housing supply in the prewar period. New schools, kindergartens and nurseries, stores, tailoring shops, repair shops, a hotel, a kolkhoz market and a great deal more have gone into operation. Consumer and medical services for the population are improving. Environmental protection is receiving a great deal of attention.

In short, Podol'sk, which will be 200 years old next year, is growing and improving and the people's lives are becoming better and better each year.

The 20,000-strong group of Podol'sk communists functions as a militant organizer of the workers. The city's party organization perform a great deal of diversified organizational and political work and skillfully rallies and mobilizes the collectives to fulfill the economic and cultural development plans. Its accumulated experience convinces us that the Podol'sk communists are capable of performing new and even larger tasks.

Our successes are unquestionable, the nominee for deputy said. They are creating a good foundation for our confident advance on the path of building communism.

While giving due credit for our achievements, the party focuses attention upon unresolved matters, upon what remains to be done. This is the nature of a communist: He is never satisfied with past achievements, but must move ahead and strive for more.

The nation's economic and social development plan for 1980 approved at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet provides for continued economic growth. It is planned to increase industrial output by 4.5 percent and labor productivity by 3.8 percent. Gross agricultural output is to reach 136 billion rubles, 11 billion rubles over last year's figure.

This year is special in that it concludes the 10th Five-Year Plan and constitutes the base upon which the next five-year plan will be built.

All of this obligates us to rise to a higher level in the work of party and state organs, economic agencies, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and to direct the creative efforts of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia toward new labor achievements.

At the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev precisely defined the key tasks requiring our constant attention and the greatest focus of effort by the party and the people.

These include the development of the fuel and raw materials base, power engineering, metallurgy, machine building and the chemical and other branches of industry.

They include a significant improvement in the operation of the transportation system and in the capital construction situation.

They include the task of turning agriculture into a highly developed sector of the economy and increasing the production of food and consumer goods.

They include the task of improving the administrative system in the broadest sense of the term.

The tasks assigned us are large and difficult. It is now a matter of insuring that every party organization, every labor collective and every Soviet individual become actively involved in their accomplishment.

In connection with this, it should be frankly stated that many of our reserves are not yet being fully utilized. Here are a few examples.

The rail transport workers are frequently criticized, and not without cause. Justifiable complaints are made about the shortage of cars. At the same time, cars frequently stand idle beyond any norms at industrial enterprises. This occurs in Podol'sk, unfortunately. Large national economic reserves could be activated by cutting down on demurrage.

The speaker stated that the nation still has a shortage of metal, although production is constantly increasing. One of the causes lies in the large amounts of waste in the metal processing industry. Up to 30 percent of the metal is lost in chips at certain Podol'sk enterprises, for example.

A great deal of work is clearly demanded and the technology must be perfected. The efficiency experts, inventors and people of exploring mind can and must do a great deal to remedy this situation.

In the production sections a great deal of thermal and electric energy is wasted because the equipment is not properly operated or simply due to negligence. The domestic area also contains unutilized reserves for conserving energy. Everyone must fully understand that no matter how rapidly power engineering develops, conservation of heat and energy will continue to be of great importance to the state.

We have an urgent need to improve the capital construction situation. Our most serious attention must be given to eliminating defects in construction.

You understand, of course, I. V. Kapitonov added, that I have mentioned only some of the issues of great importance for our development. I would like to underscore once more the fact that the battle for effectiveness must be conducted at each work position and in all sectors of the national economy. This is a most indisputable task of ours.

The 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and creator of the world's first socialist state, is approaching. The Soviet people are preparing to commemorate this glorious anniversary as a great national holiday, to greet it with new successes.

Urban and rural workers are responding to the party's appeals fully determined to make the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan a year of shock Leninist work. This is demonstrated by the large socialist commitments accepted by the workers of Moscow and Leningrad, the Belorussian, Kazakh, Uzbek Georgian and Azerbaydzhan SSR's, Moscow, Kiev and other oblasts, and many of the outstanding collectives.

At today's meeting we have already mentioned the goals outlined for 1980 by the workers of your city and rayon. These are good goals.

The most important thing now is to insure absolute fulfillment of the commitments accepted. The work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and administrative agencies must focus upon this. They are expected to expand socialist competition even more and to channel it into the achievement of qualitative indices and good end results.

The competition is the more effective, the greater the support given to outstanding workers and innovators and the more attention and assistance the lagging workers receive. Production records are not a goal in themselves but a means of motivating the workers to achieve overall good results. We must make certain that everything progressive is broadly disseminated.

The speaker pointed out that recent years have seen the development of such innovations as the organization of the work by brigades in industry, the zlobin construction system and the agricultural teams working for peace rates plus bonus. They are actively contributing to the growth of effectiveness in collective labor and to the development of initiative in the workers. A climate of support for these progressive labor systems must be created in all sectors.

We need to enhance the stimulative role of socialist competition in compiling and fulfilling intensive counterplans, improving labor productivity, conserving raw materials, fuel and energy, and accelerating scientific and technological progress.

Absolute fulfillment of plan assignments and contractual commitments must be an immutable law governing the work of every labor team and every leader. This is the touchstone for testing the maturity of administrative personnel, party and soviet workers and their ability to direct the work skillfully and to base their performance first and foremost upon overall national interests.

The CPSU Central Committee directs all party organs and state agencies to systematically monitor the fulfillment of assignments and the decisions adopted and to be more demanding of those leaders responsible for specific areas of the work.

People's control agencies have an important role in this. It is their direct duty to contribute actively to the accomplishment of social and economic tasks advanced by the party, to oppose everything detrimental to state interests and to hold strictly accountable those responsible for mismanagement, bureaucracy and red tape.

The CPSU Central Committee recently passed a decree aimed at giving people's control even greater support on the part of party organs and at involving the many millions of people's controllers more actively in the overall campaign to fulfill plans and raise the level of administrative work.

All of us, I. V. Kapitonov stressed, are acutely aware of the need to reinforce discipline. And this is only natural. Right now, at a time when the scope of things in the economy are increasing enormously and the system of economic interrelations is becoming increasingly complex and branching, organization and order are especially needed in every sector.

During the very first days of the Soviet state's existence V. I. Lenin underscored the fact that "communist organization of public labor, the first toward which is socialism, is based on the free and conscious discipline of the workers themselves, and the further we progress, the more this will be true...."

In today's situation any violation of labor discipline or internal regulations causes immeasurably greater damage. The national economy suffers great losses as a result of negligence on the part of certain workers, tardiness and absenteeism, frequent and unjustified transfers from one enterprise to another.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU recently issued a decree "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Personnel Turnover in the National Economy." It defines economic, organizational and indoctrinal steps and specifies areas in which party, state and public organizations can work together to strengthen order in production and insure more efficient and effective utilization of labor resources.

The decree was greeted with approval by the broad masses of workers. Every collective, we should add, has engaged in an active effort to fulfill it.

The Communist Party concerns itself constantly with further developing socialist democracy and with involving the workers in the accomplishment of political, economic and social tasks on an increasingly broader scale.

The work performed in this area was raised to a qualitatively new level following the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR, and it was extended to thoroughly affect all areas of life in the Soviet society.

As a result of this all elements of our political system, and the soviets of people's deputies most of all, are becoming more active. They clearly embody the socialist concept of popular power and indeed reflect the basic interests of the workers.

The productive work being performed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the office of Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is especially important for improving the work of the soviets at all levels.

In the forthcoming elections more than 2.2 million deputies will be elected to the supreme soviets of Union and autonomous republics and to local soviets. The people's deputies have close ties with the labor teams and with the population, and represent a truly enormous force behind the implementation of state power.

The current elections are being conducted for the first time under the new laws governing elections to republic and local agencies of power, in which the democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system have undergone further development.

Truly all the people of our nation are involved in preparations for the elections. Around 937,000 electoral commissions have been formed to

conduct the elections. More than 8.6 million representatives of labor collectives and public organizations are actively involved in them. Here we see socialist democracy in action.

An important area of the soviets' work consists in carrying out the mandates of the electors and their recommendations and comments for improving performance in production and in the service sphere and improving the work of soviet and administrative agencies. The mandates express the concern of the working people for the affairs of their state and for the public interests.

This is a big job, the speaker said. Local soviets of people's deputies of the last convocation alone accepted thousands of mandates for action and are implementing them. We can see the results of this work in Podol'sk. It is important that the mandates, which will be received during this current election campaign as well, receive the most careful attention.

The strength of the socialist state, V. I. Lenin said, stems from the awareness of the masses. The Soviet democratic system is a tested means of further strengthening the active vital stance and the participation of each citizen in the affairs of his state, in the development of its economy and culture, in the building of communism.

The Soviet people inseparably link all their aspirations and plans with the work of the Communist Party. For its selfless service to the people and its tireless struggle to make them happy the party rightly enjoys the greatest of respect and the unlimited trust of the Soviet people. It honorably performs the role of the guiding and directing force in the Soviet society.

More than 17 million of the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia are now in our party's ranks. Around 1.5 million primary and shop party organizations and party groups are functioning in the very midst of the people and at the forward edge of economic and cultural development. The avant-garde role of the communists is clearly manifested in the labor collectives. With their party word and personal example they unite the people and lead them to fulfill the tasks advanced by the party.

This year is the year of active preparations for the 26th party congress. As we prepare for the congress, party committees are expected to see that party influence in all the sectors of production and public life, in all the labor collectives, is made even more far-reaching and effective. The militancy of the party elements, the organization and unity of action of the communists and their good ideological and moral qualities contain the inexhaustible source of our party's mighty strength and authority.

This year we mark the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War. In the fierce battles our army and our people, led by the Communist Party, defended the honor and the independence of the socialist homeland and rescued mankind from the danger of fascist enslavement.

The generations will always remember the magnificence of that feat accomplished by those who demonstrated unprecedented courage and heroism in battle and selfless devotion to the homeland, the party and their people.

The Soviet people know and remember the feat performed by the Podol'sk military cadets, who gave their lives to halt the enemy's advance toward Moscow. Today, we express our profound respect and sincere gratitude to the war veterans and to those who labored selflessly in the rear area. Their feat will always serve our youth as a brilliant example of great patriotism and a willingness to come to the defense of socialism's gains. I. V. Kapitonov wished the war and labor veterans good health, prosperity and happiness.

The speaker then described the main features of the contemporary international situation. He stated that in the period which has elapsed since the last elections our party and the Soviet state have worked vigorously and productively to implement the Program of Peace worked out at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. The Soviet Union and the other nations in the socialist commonwealth are performing a most active and leading role in the resolution of that basic issue of contemporary international life, the prevention of war and the restraining and halting of the arms race. Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, tireless fighter for peace and happiness for people, is devoting all his creative energies to the achievement of this great goal. The consistent course toward detente pursued by the party and the government has the full approval and the fervent support of the Soviet people, of the peoples in the socialist commonwealth nations, of all progressive mankind.

A basic and politically weighed assessment of today's international situation is given in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's clear and profound answers to questions in an interview with a PRAVDA correspondent. They lay great stress upon the fact that the intrigues of the reactionary forces will not cause us to stray off the correct path. The Communist Party will continue steadfastly to pursue a Leninist foreign policy course, which combines consistent love of peace with the firm repelling of aggression. It will concern itself constantly with creating international conditions conducive to the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people.

The candidate deputy concluded by stating that the inviolable unity of the party and the people has always been our guarantee of success in the building of communism, and continues to be. It is clearly reflected in the electoral bloc of communists and those who are not members of the party. I do not doubt that this tested bloc will gain another total and absolute victory in the current elections!

I. V. Kapitonov expressed his sincere gratitude to the collectives for trusting him and assured them that he will devote all his efforts to the cause of the Communist Party and to serving the Soviet people.

During his visit in Podol'sk I. V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited a number of the city's enterprises. He talked with workers and specialists in the shops at the "Mikroprovod" plant and the Machine-Building Plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. He exchanged opinions with party, soviet and administrative leaders. These meetings and talks touched upon issues pertaining to the fulfillment of decisions coming out of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to improving production effectiveness and the quality of the work. Working and living conditions and the implementation of social measures in the collectives received a great deal of attention.

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MASHEROV SPEAKS AT UNVEILING OF LENIN, MARX BUSTS

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 Apr 80 p 1

(Unattributed: "To the Brilliant Intellectuals and Revolutionaries")

(Text) Busts of K. Marx and V. I. Lenin, brilliant intellectuals and revolutionaries, leaders of the world's proletariat, and founders of Marxism-Leninism, were ceremoniously unveiled on 17 April in the center of the hero-city of Minsk at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee building.

On a sunny spring day on the eve of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday, thousands of inhabitants of Minsk went to a meeting dedicated to this notable event.

The hero-city's workers, just like all Soviet people, are appropriately greeting the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday. Having completed the 5-year task on rates of production volume growth ahead of schedule, in so doing they again affirmed the vital force of the party's majestic plans and their devotion to the immortal behests of the theoreticians of the proletarian revolution and of the socialist transformation of society.

Comrades P. M. Masherov, I. Ye. Polyakov, V. A. Gvozdev, N. I. Dementey, Yu. B. Kolokolov, A. T. Kuz'min, M. I. Lagir, V. A. Mikulin, Ya. P. Nikulin, L. S. Firisanov, I. F. Yakushev, V. Ye. Lobanok, party veterans, and representatives from workers' collectives were on the improvised tribunal.

First Secretary of the Minsk KPB (Belorussian Communist Party) gorkom G. G. Bartoshevich opened the meeting.

The floor went to candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee comrade P. M. Masherov.

Comrade P. M. Masherov's Speech

Dear comrade!

Humanity's memory preserves many great names. But there never have been in history such outstanding personalities as Karl Marx and Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

Their titanic thoughts like a guiding star for the destitute and oppressed clearly lit up and are lighting up a broad road to freedom and happiness, to equality and fraternity.

Their heroic lives replete with selfless service to the cause of the liberation of all workers from the social and national yoke and ceaseless efforts in the struggle for their vital interests are equally dear and close to us, to the Soviet people, to each honorable person on earth.

The eternal teachings of the generally-accepted leaders of the world proletariat exerted a powerful revolutionizing influence on the fate of peoples. Linked with these same individuals is the main event of the 20th century--the alarm volley of the "Avrora," which brought the news of the birth of a new epoch, of a new communist socioeconomic formation, where the ruler of the world is labor.

As the poet so accurately and expressively said, "Marx discovered the history of laws and the proletariat was placed at the helm." A true heir of Marx and Engels, the consistent and firm revolutionary and internationalist Vladimir Il'ich Lenin comprehensively developed and enriched with important fundamentals new in principle all of the components of Marxism and opened a new stage in its development.

Therefore the name of Lenin is joined with the name of Marx to denote the united and indivisible doctrine of the working class--Marxism-Leninism, which, using comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words, is the guideline for the activities of all communists and of all revolutionaries.

The great vital force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is invincible. Their march around the planet will expand. The homeland of Great October and the fraternal socialist countries are following the trail blazed by the leaders of the workers. The international communist movement has been transformed into the most influential political force of the day. Connected with their names are all the grandiose battles and victories sustained by the working class and by the national liberation movement.

The future of all humanity lies with Marxism-Leninism!

Each communist, the workers of the entire world, carefully preserve in their hearts immortal images of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and with enormous interest study their vital and revolutionary feat, they comprehend the profundity and greatness of their ideological and theoretical treasury, through their labor exploits affirming the reality and striving for the bright tomorrow of their majestic thoughts and immortal deeds.

The unfading ideas of the great architects of the new world are the compass we follow as we go forward, the eternal living source from which we continually derive courage, optimism, and inexhaustible trust in their revolutionary creative forces and the will for victory.

Steadfastly guided by Marxist-Leninist teachings, aligning our every new step with them, our party confidently leads the Soviet people to the heights of communist civilization.

Limitless love for the ideological tutors and leaders of the proletariat gives birth deep within the masses to a continual, to the highest degree noble, desire to see their images depicted in granite and bronze on squares in our cities and villages, at enterprises, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in institutions of science and culture.

Fulfilling the expressions of will of the Belorussian capital's workers, we today, a very notable time--on the eve of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday--ceremoniously unveil in the center of the hero-city of Minsk monuments to the brilliant theoreticians of the proletarian revolution and socialist transformation of society, to the fiery battlers for communism and for the happiness of all humanity--Karl Marx and Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

Permit me, dear comrades, at the behest of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, to fulfill this honorable mission.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

MARSHAL ZHUKOV'S REMINISCENCES OF STALIN

Tbilisi SAMSHOBLO in Georgian No 26, Dec 79 pp 4-5

[Excerpts from book "Vospominaniya i mysli" (Recollections and Thoughts) by Georgiy Zhukov]

[Text] "If I never get to see my Motherland again,
please tell my father that I have never betrayed her."
Iakob Dzhugashvili

The date 21 December of this year marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of Iosif Stalin who, you will recall, was General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Defense, Marshal and Generalissimo, Chairman of the Defense Committee, and a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Here we present excerpts from Marshal Georgiy Zhukov's book "Recollections and Thoughts." You will recall that G. Zhukov was one of I. Stalin's deputies in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

I. V. Stalin's bearing, his calm voice, the directness and profundity of his discourse, his insights into military matters, and the attentiveness with which he listened to reports, all made a big impression on me.

Desiring to preserve the peace as being a crucial condition for the building of socialism in the USSR, I. V. Stalin saw that the British and American governments were doing everything they could to incite Hitler to go to war against the Soviet Union; he saw that Britain and the other Western countries, who were in desperate military straits and wanted to escape disaster, were vitally interested in a German attack on the Soviet Union. That is why I. V. Stalin was so mistrustful of Western reports of Germany's attack on the Soviet Union.

At meetings of the State Defense Committee, debates were often very heated. I. V. Stalin always stated his views clearly and precisely; he would generally pace back and forth near the table, listening attentively to the arguments. He was himself taciturn, nor did he care for loquacity on the part of others. He would often stop whoever was speaking with "Make it brief," or "Make it plainer." He began the meetings with no introduction, speaking softly, freely, touching only on the essential aspects. He was laconic and formulated his thoughts accurately.

I. V. Stalin was a man of strong will, not timid at all. Only once did I see him even slightly out of sorts: it was the dawn of 22 June 1941.

For the entire war following 22 June 1941, I. V. Stalin and the party CC firmly led the country, the armed conflict, and our international affairs.

I became closely acquainted with I. V. Stalin after 1940, when I served as Chief of the General Staff. During the war I was Deputy Supreme Commander.

Much has been written about I. V. Stalin's appearance. Although short of stature and undistinguished in appearance, I. V. Stalin made a powerful impression. Completely free of snobbishness, he could simply win the heart of whoever was talking with him. His easy manner of speaking, his ability to formulate his thoughts, his naturally analytical mind, great erudition, and keen memory compelled even very experienced and influential people to be attentive and alert in his presence.

I. V. Stalin did not like sitting and, when speaking, would pace slowly back and forth, sometimes stopping, moving close to his interlocutor to look him straight in the eye. His gaze was open and piercing.

He always spoke softly and delineated one sentence from the other precisely. He made practically no gestures. He often held a pipe, with the light gone out, and used the stem to smooth his mustache.

His speech bore a pronounced Georgian accent, but he spoke Russian impeccably and liked to use literary expressions, similes, and metaphors.

I. V. Stalin rarely laughed, but when he did it was almost to himself. He had a sense of humor, however, and knew the value of wit and banter. His sight was keen, and he could read without glasses day or night. As a rule, he wrote by hand. He read a great deal and was widely versed in a variety of subjects. He worked astonishingly hard, and his ability to grasp things rapidly enabled him to scan and master in a day's time amounts of extremely diverse factual material such as only unusual men are capable of.

It is difficult to say which of his character traits predominated. This diverse, talented man was not always the same. He had a strong will and an inscrutable and fervent character.

Although usually serene and calm, occasionally he would become irritated. At such times he would lose his objectivity, change before your very eyes, turn pale and grow stern and harsh. I have only rarely met anyone brave enough to withstand Stalin's wrath and parry his attack.

Many political, military, and general state matters were discussed and resolved not only at meetings of the CC Politburo and in the CC Secretariat but also in the evenings, at dinner in Stalin's apartment or at his dacha, generally attended by the Politburo members closest to him. It was at such times, at very ordinary and simple dinner gatherings, that I. V. Stalin gave assignments to the Politburo members or the people's commissars who were invited to discuss matters within their domain. Sometimes the Chief of the General Staff was invited along with the People's Commissar of Defense.

In the pre-war period I found it difficult to assess the depth of I. V. Stalin's knowledge and abilities in military science or matters of operations and strategy, because in the Politburo and with I. V. Stalin personally (in any case at those times when I was there) it was chiefly organizational, mobilization, and material-technical matters that were discussed and resolved.

I can only repeat that I. V. Stalin always worked hard on matters of armaments and military equipment. He frequently summoned the head designers involved with aviation, artillery, and tanks and questioned them in detail about the design of these types of equipment in our country and abroad. This must be judged an asset, for he was quite well versed in matters of the quality of basic types of armaments.

From his head designers and military plant directors, most of whom he knew personally, I. V. Stalin demanded that samples of aircraft, tanks, artillery, and other vital equipment be prepared right on schedule, and they must not only be up to the standards of foreign models--they must be better.

Was I. V. Stalin in fact an outstanding military thinker in matters of building up the armed forces, knowledgeable about operations and strategy?

I made a careful study of I. V. Stalin as a military man, because I spent the entire war with him.

Stalin mastered questions of the organization of frontline operations and front units, supervised them with full comprehension, and was fully versed in matters of grand strategy. Stalin's ability to command was thoroughly manifested at the start of the Battle of Stalingrad.

In all leadership of armed combat operations, I. V. Stalin was helped by his natural talent, his rich intuition. He could discern the key link in a strategic situation, grasp it, confront the enemy, and carry out some particular big assault operation. Unquestionably, he was a superb Supreme Commander.

I am often asked about I. V. Stalin's role in the Battle of Moscow.

I. V. Stalin was in Moscow the whole time, where the forces and equipment were being gathered to destroy the enemy. He must be evaluated properly here. Being in charge of the State Defense Committee and relying on the leadership of the People's Commissariats, he did prodigious work in organizing the necessary strategic reserves and material-technical equipment. With his demanding exactingness he managed, I daresay, to achieve the nearly impossible.

I rushed directly from the airport to I. V. Stalin's dacha, where he was slightly indisposed.

After asking me a few questions about the situation in Pommerania and on the Oder and listening to my report, the Supreme Commander said to me:

"Come, let's take a walk. I don't feel very cheerful."

His expression, movements, and speech revealed great physical exhaustion. In the four years of the war I. V. Stalin grew visibly fatigued. He worked prodigiously throughout the war. He spent sleepless nights and suffered keenly during our defeats, especially in 1941-1942. All this could hardly fail to have its impact on his nervous system and health.

During our walk, I. V. Stalin began to reminisce about his boyhood.

An hour passed as we talked. Then he said to me:

"Let's go have some tea, there is something we must talk over."

As we returned I asked:

"Comrade Stalin, for some time I have wanted to ask about your son Iakob. Is there any information about his fate, what happened to him?"

He did not answer immediately. After some 100 paces or so he said in a kind of muffled voice:

"Iakob can't escape his captivity. According to available information, he is being kept isolated from the other prisoners of war and being pressured to betray his country."

After a moment of silence he added firmly:

"No, Iakob will choose death before he will betray his country."

I could sense that he was keenly suffering from his son's fate. At the table, Stalin was silent for a long time and hardly touched his food. Then, continuing his thoughts, he said sadly:

"It's a terrible war. So many of our people have died, there is probably no family that hasn't lost a dear one!"

...Now let's turn to the Potsdam Conference. W. Churchill was the most aggressive, but I. V. Stalin managed, with his calm manner, to convince him rather quickly that he had the wrong approach to the matters under discussion. H. Truman, evidently because of his relative inexperience in diplomatic affairs, engaged less frequently in the heated political debates and deferred to W. Churchill.

During the conference, U.S. President H. Truman, the head of the American delegation, tried one time in what was clearly an attempt at blackmail to mount a psychological attack on I. V. Stalin.

I don't recall exactly what the date was, but after a meeting of the heads of government H. Truman informed I. V. Stalin that the United States had an extraordinarily powerful bomb, although he did not call it an atomic bomb.

At that moment, it was reported abroad, W. Churchill stared fixedly at I. V. Stalin's face to observe his reaction. But Stalin did not betray his feelings in the slightest; his expression seemed to say that there was nothing surprising in H. Truman's words. Subsequently, both Churchill and many other British and American writers thought that I. V. Stalin hadn't really grasped the significance of what he had been told.

In fact, however, when I. V. Stalin returned from the meeting he told V. M. Molotov in my presence about his conversation with H. Truman. "They have a pretty high opinion of themselves," said V. M. Molotov, and Stalin laughed: "Well, let them. We'll have to talk to Kurchatov about speeding up our own project."

I could tell they were talking about the atomic bomb.

I must say that I. V. Stalin was extremely disappointed by even the most minor attempts by the U.S. and British delegations to decide issues to the detriment of the Polish, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, and German people. He had especially sharp disagreements with W. Churchill both during the talks and in conversations when they visited one another. It should be emphasized that W. Churchill highly respected I. V. Stalin and, it seemed to me, avoided heated debate with him. In arguing with W. Churchill, I. V. Stalin was always extremely specific and logical...

Quite unexpectedly, W. Churchill proposed a toast to me. I had no choice but to propose an answering toast. When I thanked W. Churchill for the courtesy, I unwittingly called him "Comrade," and immediately caught V. M. Molotov's surprised expression. I was embarrassed, so I resorted to improvisation--I toasted our comrades-in-arms, our allies in this war--the soldiers, officers, and generals of the armies of the anti-fascist coalition who had so brilliantly accomplished the destruction of Fascist Germany. And in this I was not mistaken.

Next day, when I was with Stalin, he and the others laughed a lot about how quickly I had found a "comrade" in W. Churchill...

Once the Battle of Moscow crisis was over, I slept so deeply that they could hardly wake me up. I. V. Stalin telephoned me twice at that time, and they told him "Zhukov is sleeping and we can't wake him up." "Well, don't wake him, let him get a good sleep," said the Supreme Commander. During that deep sleep, the troops on our western front advanced at least 10 to 15 kilometers. It was pleasant to wake up to that...

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REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 30 Mar 80 p 1

[Azerinform article: "Meeting of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The first meeting of the Azerbaijan SSR [AzSSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium, elected at the first session of the republic Supreme Soviet, tenth convocation, was held on 28 March and chaired by K. A. Khalilov, AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The Presidium discussed the results of elections to the AzSSR local Soviets of Peoples' Deputies held on 24 February 1980 and affirmed the AzSSR Supreme Soviet 1980 plan of action.

Candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and member of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium G. A. Aliyev spoke at the meeting.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee he cordially congratulated meeting participants on their election as AzSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium members and hoped that their work would be successful and fruitful.

The 24 February elections to the AzSSR Supreme Soviet and local Soviets of Peoples' Deputies, comrade Khalilov said, were an important event in the socio-political life of the republic. More than 50,000 deputies--representatives of the working class, of the kolkhoz peasantry, and of the people's intelligentsia at all levels of the population--were elected to the organs of peoples' power.

Today the first session of the AzSSR Supreme Soviet, tenth convocation, completed its work. During the session the Supreme Soviet Presidium was elected and permanent commissions, the republican government, the Committee of People's Control, and the Supreme Court were formed.

Speaking in this connection of the great and responsible tasks facing the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium, comrade Aliyev expressed the conviction that its new members will comprehensively improve its work and facilitate the deputies successfully fulfilling their responsibilities and strengthening the activities of the Supreme Soviet in all main areas.

The election of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee comrade L. I. Brezhnev as Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium significantly increased the role and practical activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet Presidia, executive organs, and soviets themselves at all levels in solving economic and social development problems. The powers and responsibilities of the soviets in running the state and in development of socialist democracy have been greatly expanded in the new USSR and AzSSR constitutions. The speeches and reports by comrade L. I. Brezhnev put forward specific tasks for further improvement in the activities of the soviets.

We must, guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, by the USSR and AzSSR constitutions, and by comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations, steadfastly improve the work of the Supreme Soviet, of its Presidium, and of the permanent commissions, as well as improve the role of local soviets in solving the problems of communist construction and further development of socialist democracy.

The effectiveness of the Supreme Soviet's work is to a great extent predetermined by the activity of the permanent commissions. Their powers have recently been expanded. Commission members must more fully use their rights and capabilities, more actively monitor implementation of national economic plans, and comprehensively struggle to improve production efficiency and work quality.

The successes of Soviet Azerbaijan as it prepares to mark its glorious 60th anniversary have multiplied year by year. The 9th and 10th five-year plans have been marked by especially bright achievements. Great successes by the workers of Azerbaijan in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on development of the national economy and their early fulfillment of the 10th Five-Year Plan tasks for production of industrial products and agriculture were marked by the Motherland's highest award--the Order of Lenin, and by a message of greeting from comrade Brezhnev. The working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of Azerbaijan express enormous thanks and recognition to the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet government, and personally to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev for paternal concern about the flourishing state of the republic. They are replete with a desire to gladden the beloved Motherland through new labor victories.

Discussing the republic's great achievements, G. A. Aliyev also pointed out extant deficiencies and unused reserves. In this connection he dwelt in detail on the tasks of the local Soviets of Peoples' Deputies to solve the entire complex of socioeconomic problems. In close cooperation with party, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs local soviets must more actively and resolutely take up problems of economic and cultural construction which fall within their competence and, in so doing, demonstrate demandingness and high principals. As Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev underscored, the soviets must demonstrate greater initiative to solve problems of the economy and culture, services to the population, production of popular consumer goods, and organization of strong and strict control over the work of management organizations and of all enterprises and organizations, continually expand and improve ties with the peoples' masses, and fulfill voter mandates.

Peoples' deputies have been tasked to closely monitor construction of housing, educational and medical institutions and sociocultural facilities. They must focus in on questions involving public facilities in cities, villages, and settlements and construction and reconstruction of roads. The work of trade and domestic service enterprises must be improved.

Deputies can do a great deal towards development of socialized animal husbandry and an increase in cattle productivity. Workers' personal plots in villages and cities are a large reserve for replenishing meat resources and local soviets must play an important role in creating and consolidating them.

A large role in strengthening socialist legality and law and order falls to the soviets. They must step up their attention on the activities of police organs and take practical measures to prevent violations of the law. A stop must be made to the violations of law and antisocial manifestations in each city, rayon, village and settlement and broad strata of workers must be enlisted in the effort to protect social order.

This session discussed the state of and measures to further improve physical culture and sport in the AZSSR. This is a serious problem which must be dealt with daily locally. Electors must actively solve problems involving construction of sports facilities and strengthening the material and technical foundation for sports. In a word, there is also a broad area here in which the soviets can demonstrate initiative and employ their great capabilities.

The more than 50,000-man army of peoples' deputies is an enormous force. But, as comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out in his speech to the voters in the Bauman region of Moscow, the force of the soviets lies not only in their mass character, but is primarily determined by how each deputy, each responsible individual, works. And the task of the Supreme Soviet, its Presidium, and of all soviets is to more actively vitalize the work of each elector and his participation in accomplishment of the party's plans.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, G. A. Aliyev said in conclusion, expresses the conviction that the Supreme Soviet Presidium, elected by the first session of the republic's highest legislative organ, on the eve of significant holidays--the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and the 60th anniversary of Soviet Azerbaijan, is honorably fulfilling the high trust placed in it and will even more steadfastly implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINE ODKOM PARTY LEADERS ON ECONOMIC DEFICIENCIES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 3

Article by V. Dobrik, first secretary of the L'vovskaya Oblast Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "The Motto is Quality"

Text Tens of thousands of specialists from many cities in the nation, as well as from Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia, have visited the L'vov area in recent years. They have studied the experience which we have gained from the development and application of a comprehensive system of quality control, a system which has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. Of course, our visitors were interested in the same question: how can innovation be generated? We think that in this regard the deciding role has been played by the practical implementation of the party's instructions concerning the concentration and specialization of capacities in industry, and speaking more simply, concerning the establishment of major production associations. The economico-social nature of this kind of economic formation provided the opportunity to solve the significant problems which include the maximum possible increase in output with better consumer properties.

The L'vov example convinces one that this is so. We turned first to systems management of quality on the basis of standardization; this was done by the collectives of the Kineskop, Mikrobripor associations, as well as the Association imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya, and others. Scientists and specialists from the State Standards Institute helped with the development of control equipment. The joint work helped in the selecting and bringing together of everything that experience had taught us in dozens of industrial centers.

The birth of the innovation was in response to the appeal by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Communist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to turn the Tenth Five-Year Plan into the five-year plan of effectiveness and quality of work. The party committees and soviets of people's deputies considered it their primary obligation to do everything possible

for the broad dissemination of the comprehensive system of quality control. It was necessary to use the experience accumulated by the pioneers in this field to prove to the workers and managers of enterprises that control of this kind was not a fashion but rather a vital need. It is, after all, not so easy to turn away from the familiar past, when people's labor was judged only by the amount of what they had produced. Another measure--high quality output suitable for everyone--had to be recognized. It was necessary to explain in a persistent manner not just the existence of the system but also the fact that it is based on a human factor.

Today a comprehensive quality control system is used at more than 130 enterprises of various industries--a majority of them in associations--and it brings definite results. Today 1,475 items, including instruments, equipment, machine tools and products for daily use, receive the State Seal of Quality in our oblast. The highest quality category now accounts for up to 26.3 percent of our output; this is the highest figure for this indicator in the Ukraine. It should not be thought that this significant step forward has been taken only because of the development and application of the "toy blocks" of the system, that is, by the application of internal standards of the enterprise, which determine the place, responsibility and actions of everyone employed in the production process, or the labor factors used in judging work or the related moral and material incentives which are used.

All three of these factors have a substantial organizing significance. However, we must not forget that the attempt to improve consumer qualities of output will not yield full results if resources are not invested in the updating of equipment, manufacturing processes, into metrological provisions, the organization of input and output monitoring, into improving workers' skills, as well as the conditions under which they work and rest, etc.

The experience of the Association imeni 50-letiya Oktyabrya is instructive. In order for the system to function as planned, a whole range of measures and means are used here. The framework for the automated system for the control of production has been expanded. Everyday practice has come to include automated methods of calculating and planning units and blocks, and the development of technology which has speeded up the time it takes for products to go into assembly-line production. The complete conveyorization has been carried out on a substantial portion of the assembly and installation operations, while the monitoring and regulating of the output characteristics of finished equipment is carried out by comprehensive equipment systems. By adding to our stock of machine tools units which have programmed control, the enterprises are not shying away from their own technically creative work--they themselves are creating automatic and semiautomatic equipment. All of this and many other factors have made it possible to bring the proportion of output with the Seal of Quality (drawn from the

number of products which have suitable certification) up to 94 percent and to eliminate complaints.

It needs to be repeated again and again that a comprehensive quality control system is effective only when all of its principles are maintained, and when there is an atmosphere of consciously creative work, which makes it possible to improve production. This was well understood at the L'vov Bus Plant. The plant is concerned with changes in the shops which are now producing passenger vehicles certified to receive the Seal of Quality; another concern here is how to make a substantial increase in the mileage between repairs. This has become possible as a result of joint efforts by specialists from the plant and by scientists. This cooperation has helped them apply progressive technology for the welding of bus chassis and new methods for painting vehicles, methods to protect metal from corrosion and others. Closer contacts with plants producing related items have been very helpful.

Let us consider a phenomenon which has become typical. As more and more assembly, installation and adjustment operations are put onto conveyor belts and assembly lines, there is the danger that the worker's traditional pride in his craft will be forced into the background. Now that systems control has been broadly applied, it is clear that there fears were groundless. The workers' desire to increase their skills are stimulated by the need to carry out their work without defects, by the objective nature of the labor coefficient factor and the related moral and material incentives. It is also important to publicize the results of the work thus giving public recognition to personal skill. Finally, it is very useful to have broad information concerning the role and responsibility of every person in the production of high-quality goods. These factors stimulate a conscientious attitude toward labor. At the present time about 20,000 of the oblast's workers enjoy the right of self monitoring. And 15,000 have been recognized as producers of high-quality work.

A five-year period has passed since the time when our pioneers undertook this new project. This is a short period of time, you would agree. But it has proved sufficient for the principles of quality control, which have been tested in industry, to find application in our agriculture and capital construction, in railway transportation, in planning organizations, in trade, in higher educational institutions, medical establishments, taking into account, of course, their respective features and goals.

Let us take agricultural production. Previously we set goals which were above all concerned with the quantity of output; we did not always take an interest in what kind of consumer properties the products had and whether all of them reached the consumers or the processors. When the "agricultural version" of the quality control system was applied, the situation changed sharply. Preference is now given to those quality indicators which are important to everyone--the fat content and quality

of the milk, the fat on cattle, the sugar content of sugar beets, etc. In the past year 93.2 percent of the milk which was sold to the state was in the first quality category and about 90 percent of the cattle were in the top fat category; these results were made possible by this approach. Systems management gives rise to creative thought. While working on quality, the best farms developed a production line technology for the production of milk; this technology has been borrowed from us by people engaged in animal husbandry both within and beyond the Ukraine.

The growing requirements of scientific-technical progress have dictated the development of a comprehensive system of quality control to ensure that specialists in 13 of our educational institutes receive the proper training. It has been approved by the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Higher Education and represents a series of measures and tasks aimed at improving the educational process. This "VUZ version" is also proving to be beneficial. The success rate of students is increasing and the number of diploma projects which are being realized in practice is growing. More and more future specialists are being attracted to scientific research and to the fulfillment of contracts for studies of economic significance.

Of course, we must also see the inadequacies which lie behind the accomplishments. And the inadequacies do exist. This is partly because certain economic planners, who have made the words "systems management" part of their vocabulary, continue to show little regard for quality. They have a narrow, telescopic aim; they want to exceed the plan by a few percentage points, even if the goods are obsolete and not in demand. This is one source of delay in the application of a comprehensive quality control system. Unfortunately, there is another source of delay. It is reported that a system has supposedly been introduced, while the amount of output, which carries the honorary pentagonal symbol does not increase or, even worse, it goes down. In this case every kind of rationalization is produced. There is no doubt that difficulties do exist in relations with other plants that supply parts and in ensuring the deliveries of material-technical supplies. But systems management is progressive in that it requires the ability to look ahead. In other words, planning for the production of new goods requires preparation not only within the enterprise but also beyond it. Consequently, it is necessary to establish all external links in advance.

Today we hear asked more and more frequently the following question: what path will take us further? It is no secret to anyone that the comprehensive quality control system which arose a few years ago, speaking figuratively, works on "manual control." This slows up the effect which it has on the state of affairs. And we must welcome in every way possible the efforts of those proponents of a comprehensive system who are turning to the rich opportunities offered by computer equipment. The success which has been achieved here was noted at the VDNKh

in Moscow during the "L'vov Days" in February, which were devoted to the experience of the development, application and improvement of quality control methods.

The Mikropribor Association uses a system which proved its worth a long time ago; it is an automated system to control the technological processes which monitor manufactured units, printed sheets and instruments which have already been assembled. As a result the reliability of output has increased, the number of service personnel has been reduced, and labor productivity has increased. The economic benefit amounted to 800,000 rubles. Specialists at the Association imeni V.I. Lenin have themselves created an automatic station, which checks on the accuracy of installation. At the L'vovpribor Plant a computer monitors performance discipline, analyzes the reasons for defective products, and calculates the monthly and quarterly coefficients of labor quality for all subdivisions. At the Elektron Association the comprehensive quality control system has come to include some new formulations: a dialog system for the preparation of operational decisions and an automated system for summing up the results of competition between departments and within them.

As more enterprises are provided with electronic means for the automatic collection, transmission and processing of information, it is essential to make concrete decisions. In this way the conditions are created for the increased effectiveness of the quality control process at all stages of its vital cycle and at all levels of the enterprise. However, there lies ahead the most important aspect, which is the realization of a comprehensive program to develop the scientific and methodological foundations to build an automated quality control system. The All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of the Metrology of Measurements and Control Systems, which has been established in our area, is the head organization in this complex work.

The training of personnel constitutes one of the problems which must be solved in the interests of the cause. At first it seemed that this new work would rest on the shoulders of technical monitoring divisions which had existed for a long time. But life itself required that enterprises, much less associations, establish functional quality services with a laboratory base. We became convinced of something else as well; kolkhoz's, which, as is well known, do not have technical monitoring divisions, also needed quality inspectors. But there are no specialists. I do not doubt that the union Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education knows how widespread comprehensive quality control systems are in industry and other sectors of the national economy. But there arises, then, the question as to why the educational institutions are not training engineers and technicians in quality control work at a time when they are so needed both in the cities and the villages?

The years have convinced us that a comprehensive quality control system, if it functions to the full extent of its capacity, can help us to reach national goals related to the maximum possible increase in economic efficiency. It is necessary to continue the work which has been started; these systems must be improved and their use extended to other enterprises, kolkhoz's, sovkhoz's and the non-industrial sphere. The party committees and the local soviets of the L'vov area see this as their duty.

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ECONOMIC DEFICIENCIES DISCUSSED BY UKRAINIAN OVKOM PARTY LEADERS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Apr 80 p 2

Article by V. Fedorov, secretary of the Zhitomirskiy Obkom of the Ukrainian Communist Party: "The Collective Teaches"

Text The workers' town of the Irshansk Mining and Enriching Combine has streets like the avenues of a park: multi-story buildings rise up among the pines. With all its trees Irshansk is beautiful both summer and winter. But the main point is that its beauty is combined with good social and cultural-domestic conditions of life which have been created for the employees of the titanium combine.

The town has in its center a palace of culture, a movie theater, a department store and a food store. It has its own clinic, a hospital and a combined sanatorium-dispensary. Particular concern is shown for the children. There is a House of Pioneers for them, as well as a music school and a station for young technicians. The smallest residents of Irshansk are sent to kindergarten. The problem of adequate preschool accomodation has been completely solved.

The combine has done a great deal to help people do better work. The first goal which the Irshansk people set themselves was to eliminate manual operations. They classified the operations, studied every last one of them, and now they are carrying out mechanization in a planned manner. Better equipment is being installed at the enriching factories. Walking excavators are being installed at the open pit mines.

The combine's administration and social organizations are attempting to consider and satisfy more fully the needs of young producers. New workers are willingly helped to learn selected skills. Older workers are happy to teach them vocational skills and to share their experience of life. In order to stimulate the activities of these "worker-teachers" the party committee has initiated competition. The results of the competition are summed up every quarter, and the winners are given certificates of honor and bonuses. The attention given by the leadership to the vocational growth of young production workers is reflected in the fact that

the combine sends twenty of the best young workers to study in higher educational institutions. These students receive stipends from the enterprise.

The increase in the number of preschool places. The reduction in the amount of manual labor. The development of the worker-teacher movement... It might seem that we are talking about completely different, unrelated aspects of life. But all these factors determine to a greater or lesser degree the stability of the collective and its moral and psychological atmosphere. Nor can we leave out of our account the activities of the council of the public base for the maintenance of order, headed by the director of the combine, N.S. Shishkovskiy, or the activities of the comrade courts, and the posts of workers' honor. They expose drunks, idlers, and self seekers, and they also carry out active preventive work. These purposes are also served by meetings of the town inhabitants, the monthly bulletin entitled "On Guard for Public Order," and the picture display entitled "The Eye of the Druzhinnik."

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the All Union Central Trade Union Council "Concerning the Further Strengthening of Labor Discipline and the Reduction of Personnel Turnover in the National Economy" has directed the titanium miners to this kind of comprehensive approach to the solution of the problem of stability in the collective and to the creation of a healthy, moral-psychological climate in the collective. Guided by this decree, the combine workers have succeeded recently in reducing significantly the loss of working time, in increasing performance discipline and in firmly establishing people in their jobs. The Irshansk Mining and Enriching Combine operates smoothly, and it copes successfully with its plan targets and socialist obligations. The enterprise allots ever larger amounts of funds for the material incentive fund, for the construction of housing and cultural-domestic facilities.

Many other enterprises in the oblast are also increasing the role of the labor collectives in the strengthening of socialist discipline and in the struggle against personnel turnover. For example, at the Zhitomir Elektroizmeritel' Association, the councils of workers' honor react sharply to even the smallest manifestations of slackness. If there is even one case of truancy or drunkenness, the brigade, the sector and the shop lose the right to claim a class position in the socialist competition.

The party organization and the administration of the Malin Paper Factory have been able recently to increase the significance of the workers' meetings in the establishment of labor and technological discipline. An angry word of condemnation from one's work comrades frequently has more effect here on a person who has stepped out of line than does a disciplinary action from above.

At the same time the struggle to establish the principles of communist morality, to strengthen labor and production discipline has still not become the subject of daily concern by party and trade union organizations in all places. At some enterprises absenteeism is increasing and personnel turnover is not being reduced.

It is very disconcerting that some enterprise managers create only the appearance of well-being while hiding significant losses in working time. For example, the Berdichev Garment - Factory recorded only 23 cases of early departure from the shift during the entire year. But a recent check showed that on one February day more than 100 people left work before their scheduled quitting time.

And there are also instances which are similar to that of the Zhitomirdor-zhelezobeton Combine. People at the enterprise love to talk about how all the managers here, starting with the director and ending with the brigade leader, work actively to combat absenteeism and a lack of discipline; those who have committed violations receive a hearing at the brigade council, at a session of the trade union council; they are docked 1/13 of their pay, criticized in the wall newspaper, etc. At the same time, however, the combine shows little concern for careful labor organization; this frequently results in idle time for people and equipment.

The gap between word and deed inflicts great moral and economic damage. Why, for example, have we not yet achieved universal dissemination of the experience of the Zaporozh'ye labor collectives? A number of enterprises have limited themselves to taking official note of manual operations and to compiling a plan of measures, but they have not actually started to engage in the mechanization of labor-intensive processes. A third of the workers at industrial enterprises are engaged in manual work, and in construction more than a half are still engaged in manual labor.

These omissions in particular were the subject of discussion at a plenum of the party obkom, which concerned the tasks of the oblast party organization in the light of the requirements of the November (1979) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Organizational measures were set out for the creation of appropriate working and living conditions and for the holding of workers at enterprises and construction sites.

However, our efforts do not always bring the expected results. Take construction as an example. As is well known the Zlobin method contributes to the highly-efficient use of labor and material-technical resources. Certain comprehensive brigades, which operate under the cost-accounting system, have mastered the Zlobin method; they include brigades led by I.A. Kuz'minskiy, Hero of Socialist Labor from the SMU-8 Korosten-promzhilstroy Trust and by S.I. Chekalin, honored builder of the republic from the Chernyakhov Interkolkhoz Construction Organization. The brigade leaders themselves acknowledge that a contract takes root

only in a stable collective. But the entire problem is that our main contractor, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Construction, does not show very much concern for the need to prevent the turnover of construction workers. For example, the Zhitomirpromstroy Combine carries out almost every possible reorganization of the production subdivisions nearly every year and sometimes even more frequently. Under these circumstances it is difficult to talk about the formation of a friendly, cohesive collective.

The short sightedness of certain ministries is also seen in the building of new enterprises. Here is an example. Production capacities were put into operation at the Zhitomir Automatic Machine Tool Plant, while the funds for the construction of housing and cultural-domestic facilities were far from being fully used. If we take into account the fact that there are also material-technical supply problems at the plant, it is not difficult to understand why there is great personnel turnover here and why highly-productive equipment is only half used.

In thinking about these instances we return again and again to the thought that in order to strengthen labor discipline and to create stable personnel it is absolutely essential to have full unity in the organizational, economic and political-indoctrination work at all levels.

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COMMENTARY ON SOVIET DELEGATION TO BRAZIL, TRIPOLI MEETING

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 23 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by KOMUNISTI Political Commentator E. Menabde under rubric "KOMUNISTI's Commentary": "Last Week. Further Confrontation of Forces. Soviet Delegation in Brazil. Conference in Tripoli"]

[Text] At the present stage of international relations, the main process must be considered to be the further confrontation of existing political forces, as a reflection of ongoing world social development. Events such as the triumph of the people of Zimbabwe (the country's independence was formally declared on 18 April) or the struggle of the people of San Salvador for freedom, and the news from Iran and Afghanistan confront harsh opposition on the part of reactionary forces in the world. This accounts for recent actions in the West such as the continuation of the Camp David agreement (this time with Israel's Prime Minister M. Begin), Washington's toughening of its anti-Iranian stance (sanctions call for an almost complete break in contacts, confiscation of Iranian assets, and stepped-up military confrontation), expansion of the campaign against Cuba (a new manifesto "Let's Put an End to Cuba," by H. Jackson, D. Moynihan and other "hawks," has been published in America), the creation of one branch of America's "quick reaction corps" in Britain, and so on.

In light of all this, mention must be made of the special response evoked throughout the world by the new Soviet peace initiative, which USSR Foreign Affairs Minister A. Gromyko submitted in a letter to United Nations General Secretary K. Waldheim. This official document concerns the tasks of the second decade of disarmament.

The great importance of the new Soviet proposal was noted by official representatives of the United Nations General Secretary, the GDR representative to the United Nations P. Florin, and United Nations First Committee (for Political and Security Affairs) Chairman D. Hepburn, and other political or public figures. For example, G. Razin of Iraq, chairman of the Special Committee to Strengthen the Effectiveness of the Principle of the Nonuse of Force in International Relations, declared that the issues raised in the Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister's letter are of special importance to mankind's future.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by CPSU CC Politburo Candidate-Member and GCP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze had concluded its visit to Brazil.

This visit has been of great importance in the development of world affairs. The time when Washington could run a one-man show in the Western Hemisphere is now a thing of the past. Cuba, Nicaragua, San Salvador--such is the present stage of the struggle for liberation in Latin America, the analysis of which led the Brazilian sociologist (O. Yani) to conclude that "socialism has become a real factor of present relations among the American states."

The further liberation of Latin American countries from the Washington yoke is also reflected in expanded diplomatic contacts with other states. It is sufficient to note that in the last decade alone Brazil has increased its representative delegations abroad from 51 to 76. Especially noteworthy is these countries' increasing military independence from Washington. From 1945 through 1966, for example, Latin American countries acquired 70 percent of their weapons from the United States; in the next decade this figure declined to 30 percent, and now it is only 15 percent. This is especially true of large countries such as Brazil. It has not only reduced American arms purchases to the minimum, but is also selling its own arms in international markets.

A logical result of such developments is the further expansion and strengthening of relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, confirmed once more by the Soviet delegation's visit to Brazil.

During his stay in Brazil, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze remarked that the Soviet Union's foreign policy is primarily a peace policy, and this slogan is more than just a wish--it is the main essence of our practical actions in the world arena.

In the context of further confrontation of political forces in the world, special attention must be paid to the Fourth Conference of the National Front for Solidarity and Resistance (Algeria, Syria, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya, and the Palestine Liberation Organization) held on 12-15 April in the Libyan capital Tripoli.

This conference is of crucial importance to the further consolidation of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces. The resolution passed at the conference emphasizes the dangerous nature of the Camp David Deal and the strengthening of the aggressive bloc of the United States, Israel, and the Sadat regime. In this connection, plans call for the creation of a supreme political leadership, an information committee, and a military headquarters "to achieve military parity with the enemy."

The resolution focuses particular attention on relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. Libya's revolutionary leader M. Khadafy is assigned the job of expanding relations with the Soviet Union in order to

get more help for the front and ensure military-political balance in the region. Thus, one might say the USSR and the United States have once more come up on different sides of the barricades.

We cannot say that the current struggle in the world is just a fight over the distribution of spheres of influence. It is primarily a struggle for social progress. This accounts for the fact that the Tripoli document is more than a call for a just settlement of the problems of the Middle East--it is a call for further activation of the present struggle for liberation, independence, and progress on the Asian, African, and Latin American continents.

It can be stated with certainty, therefore, that up to now the Camp David Deal, far from bringing peace to the Near East, has only served to further polarize forces there and worsen the situation in that region of the world.

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SUKHUMI MEETING ON LENIN'S NATIONALITY POLICY

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 17 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by I. Gobechia: "Dedicated to the Glorious Date. Scientific Session"]

[Text] Sukhumi. The ceremonies hall of the Abkhazian State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy was the scene of a two-day scientific conference dedicated to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, on the theme "The Triumph of Lenin's Nationality Policy in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic."

This great forum of scientists, arranged by the GSSR Higher and Secondary Specialized Education Ministry, was participated in by scientists from Tbilisi State University, Abkhazian State University, South Ossetian State Pedagogical Institute, Batumi State Pedagogical Institute, and Georgian Subtropical Agricultural Institute.

The meeting's plenary session heard papers titled "National Relations Under Developed Socialism," "The Implementation of Lenin's Nationality Policy in South Ossetia," "Implementation of Lenin's National-Statehood Construction in the Abkhazian ASSR," "Adzharia's Party Organization in the Struggle to Realize Lenin's Ideas of the Creation of the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic and the USSR," "The Struggle of the Abkhazian Organization of the Georgian CP for Internationalist Indoctrination of the Working People in the Great Patriotic War," and "Internationalist Indoctrination of the Working People is a Vital Direction of CPSU Activities."

Papers were delivered by professors A. Ebralidze, G. Muchaidze, and I. Akhalaya, docent G. Gatiuk, and history candidates M. Chavleishvili and A. Khashba.

After the meeting ended, the guests inspected the work of the Sukhumi State University departments, toured Sukhumi's sights, and visited the cave in Novyy Afon.

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GEORGIAN ARCHITECTS DESIGN AFGHAN CITIES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 27 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Docent G. Chigogidze, Honored Architect of the GSSR under rubric "Today is the Second Anniversary of Afghanistan's April Revolution": "An Example of Unselfish Cooperation. Georgian Architects' Contribution to the Economic and Cultural Rebirth of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Recently our newspapers printed a story about a slanderous and antisoviet attack by Agence France Presse (AFP). "This time AFP offered its readers a 'sensational' and obviously provocative story that Soviet tank units had 'destroyed' three Afghan villages." On the basis of some anonymous person's account, the authors of the story also claimed that "since 9 February, Soviet troops have systematically carried out such acts in the vicinity of Baglan, the administrative center of the province of the same name." True, AFP itself must admit that "this report has not been confirmed," but it spread the story in many countries of the world anyway.

This peevish AFP attack, pitiful and groundless though it is, disturbed us a great deal. Just as the story came in, we were talking with GSSR Honored Architect and Candidate of Architectural Sciences Bidzina Maminaishvili about our country's considerable economic and cultural aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the substantial contribution being made by Georgian architects.

Tbilisi's Zonal Scientific-Research and Project Planning Institute (GSSR Honored Architect Otar Tukhareli, Director) has designed for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan a new city, Aynak, for 40,000 inhabitants. The project's architectural blueprint was drafted in the institute's City Planning Department headed by B. Maminaishvili.

The authors of the new city project are the project's chief architect Bidzina Maminaishvili, architects Revaz Chachkhiani and Dimitri Topuridze, economist Zinaida Rapoport, and engineers Rapiel Tonskaniani, Amiran Dzhaparidze, and Giorgi Mezurnishvili.

"To design a city, you have to have a thorough understanding of the traditions, character, way of life, customs, and aspirations of the people for whom you are doing it," chief architect B. Maminaishvili told us. "This is an essential condition in carrying out planned preproject work on the spot, and for this reason I have spent some time in Afghanistan."

The city's project specifications were drawn up and agreed on in a relatively short time on the spot, thanks to the friendly help of Afghan architects. The specifications reflect local natural and social-economic conditions and the capabilities of the construction base. On the basis of analysis of folk architecture and the structure of historically-formed districts in Kabul, the national characteristics of city planning traditions were determined and put into practice.

Considerable attention was paid to the planning of the city's public social center, which includes religious, cultural-amenity, educational, and other public buildings.

This blueprint for the public center of the new city of Aynak is a brilliant illustration of what Comrade L. I. Brezhnev meant when he said in his speech to the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Election District on 22 February that "...the Afghan government accords full respect to the population's religious faith; it has freed members of the clergy who were jailed by Amin and officially declared that the law defends Islam."

The project has been rated so highly that the authors of it have received a new assignment. They have been offered the chance to design Mazartan, a new workers' settlement for 6,000 inhabitants.

B. Maminaishvili conveyed to us that while working in Afghanistan with local specialists there was a sense of the Afghan people's great affinity for the Soviet Union, Soviet people, and in particular the people of our republic.

Thus, far from "destroying" Afghan villages, our people are building beautiful cities and beautifying the countryside; this is the kind of truth that nothing can hide.

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STALIN'S HELP IN RECOVERING GEORGIAN TREASURES CITED

Tbilisi SAMSHOBLO in Georgian No 26, Dec 79 pp 5-6

(Excerpts from book "Museum Treasures Taken From Georgia at Various Times and How They Were Recovered" by Shalva Amiranashvili)

(Text) The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution radically altered the path of our country's development, enriched human culture with new ideas and content. The victory of the revolution made the accomplishments of all spheres of culture and art the true property of the working masses. From the very day of establishment of Soviet rule, at the initiative of V. I. Lenin and with the direct supervision of his comrades-in-arms A. V. Lunacharskiy and M. N. Pokrovskiy great attention was focused on the care, protection, and scientific study of the cultural and artistic monuments created by the people over the centuries.

The Soviet government paid attention not only to the cultural treasures created by the Russian people over the centuries but also showed concern for the protection and scientific study of the national cultures of the peoples making up the Soviet Union. At Great Lenin's initiative, the Central Executive Committee Presidium on 20 June 1922 passed a decree returning to the Soviet Georgian Republic museum and archive collections that had been taken by the Czar's government and were being kept in repositories of the Russian Federation. At a preliminary meeting held to discuss implementation of the decree, Prof M. N. Pokrovskiy, who at that time served as Deputy People's Commissar of Education (A. V. Lunacharskiy was People's Commissar), stated frankly: "The Czar's regime oppressed Georgia and seized and confiscated the people's cultural treasures; the Soviet government must rectify this error and strengthen the friendship of the Russian and Georgian peoples. I had many occasions to importune A. V. Lunacharskiy in the practical matter of moving the old Georgian cultural and artistic monuments, and he always gave us his unstinting help."

In order to implement the decree of the Soviet government, a special commission was created involving the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Commissariat of Education of the Russian Federation, and scientists of Soviet Georgia. As a result of the commission's efforts, the following

decree was passed on 29 August 1922: "All artifacts and antiquities of Georgian origin now kept in the museums and repositories of the Russian Federation are to be turned over to the Georgian SSR after their Georgian origin is substantiated (Document No 57, paragraph 12).

This decree served as the basis for an exact inventory of old Georgian manuscripts, historical documents, and works of art which the commission deemed it necessary to turn over to the Georgian SSR. I was also assigned to take part in the work of the commission.

Special mention must be made of the prodigious efforts and contributions made by Academician A. Shanidze in inventorying the Georgian manuscripts and historical documents to be returned to Georgia. After three months of fruitful work, A. Shanidze returned to Georgia and assigned me the task of completing the job.

Yuriy Marr and I drew up a list of the Georgian manuscripts turned over to Georgia which were kept in the Asia Museum of the Russian Academy of Sciences. In this way, most of the precious collection of Georgian manuscripts kept in Leningrad were brought to Georgia, where they are now the pride of the holdings of the GSSR Academy of Sciences Manuscripts Institute imeni Acad R. Rokelidze.

While working in Moscow, I was especially interested in the fate of P. Botkin's collection, which included brilliant samples of Georgian enamel work, most of which had been stolen from the treasuries of Gelati, Martvili, and Dzhumati. After many inquiries it turned out that the whole of M. P. Botkin's collection had been confiscated by the government and was kept in the State Treasures Repository (Gosudarstvennoye Khranilishche Tsennostey). I immediately consulted the director of that institution, and he told me that he could give us a definite answer as to whether M. P. Botkin's collection was stored in the repository only in five years time.

This disappointed me greatly. A few days later, on 12 April 1923, I asked the Russian Central Executive Committee Presidium Secretariat to provide us with several certified copies of the government's decree on returning archive materials and museum collections to Georgia.

When I received the copies of the decree and was leaving the Central Executive Committee Secretariat, which at that time was located in one of the palaces of the Kremlin, quite unexpectedly I ran into I. Stalin, A. Yenukidze, and A. Svanidze. I was well acquainted with A. Svanidze, who was head of the Georgian Museum Library during my student years. He was especially interested in Georgian antiquities and could speak several foreign languages, especially German, and he had paid particular attention to me personally. He courteously told I. Stalin and A. Yenukidze about my work and asked me how the business of returning the collections was going.

I told them in some detail how things were going, dwelling particularly on the obstacles hindering the return of M. P. Botkin's collections.

A. Svanidze turned right to Stalin: "Comrade Boso, could you please help this young man?" I. Stalin took out his notebook, wrote down his telephone number, gave it to me, and said: "Call me tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the morning and tell me all about it."

I was overjoyed. I could hardly sleep all night. Early the next morning I went to the State Repository. When the director saw me he said in no uncertain terms, "My advice to you, young man, is to stop wasting your time. I repeat, the matter you're interested in can only be answered in five years." I asked him to allow me to make a telephone call; I spoke directly to I. Stalin and told him in Georgian how things were going. Stalin answered me in Georgian, "Wait a bit, you'll get your answer."

I. Stalin then spoke on the phone to the repository director. At the end of their conversation he immediately gave the order to show me the M. P. Botkin collection. I looked it over and found, fortunately, that the Georgian enamel work collection was complete. I drew up a list and made out the receipt and transfer documents. The collection turned out to include an enamel icon of the Virgin taken from Gelati, the one which had adorned the center of the Khakhuli Triptych. It also included enamel icons from the Dzhumati and Creator's cathedrals, crucifixes, and other treasures. After the documents were drawn up, these treasures were also returned to Georgia, and now this precious collection of Georgian enamels is kept in the Georgian State Museum of Art along with other national treasures.

Excited with our success in recovering the cultural heritage of the Georgian nation, on 17 March 1923 I sent a letter to Prof E. S. Takaishvili in France to tell him the happy news about how the Soviet government had returned to the Georgian people the historical documents, manuscripts, and outstanding art works taken out of Georgia during the Czarist period. In the letter I noted in detail all the important Georgian cultural and art monuments, also the old manuscripts decorated with illumination and enamel work that had been returned to Georgia forever. I also asked him to answer in writing as to the safekeeping of the national treasures which the Menshevik government took to France in 1921. E. Takaishvili's answer to my letter is kept in the archives of the former Georgian Society of History and Ethnography. Prof E. Takaishvili, an eminent scholar of Georgian history, was sincerely delighted about the Soviet government's concern for the Georgian nation. He also told me which other centers in the Soviet Union still held Georgian antiquities. In his letter he emphasized that the treasures taken out of Georgia in 1921 were well kept and that he hoped everything would be returned to the Georgian people in the near future.

Despite these measures, the Georgian treasures that had been taken to France were not returned to their homeland. The news spread through Western Europe and America that Georgia's treasures were being kept in the

Paris State Bank, European and American museums and private collectors tried to buy them. A number of foreign scholars, including eminent French researcher (G. Mile), tried to get E. Takaishvili to agree to arrange a Georgian treasures exhibit in the Louvre. But he wouldn't, on the basis that the boxes in which they were stored were sealed with the seals of Georgian museums in Tbilisi and must not be opened.

Time passed, World War II broke out. Fascist Germany's troops conquered most of the countries of Europe. In June 1941, they invaded the Soviet Union. But the valiant resistance of our armed forces, the dedication of the entire Soviet people, and the wise leadership of the Communist Party accomplished the destruction of Fascist Germany and rescued the Soviet Union, the countries of Europe, and the whole world from fascism.

On 22 October 1944, during a regular session of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow, we delivered a report to CPSU General Secretary I. V. Stalin, in which we requested him to help us determine what fate had befallen Georgia's treasures taken by the mensheviks to France in 1921. We also requested that the necessary steps be taken to recover them. The report was turned over to the officer in charge of the Kremlin commandatura.

On 16 November of that year, long after I had returned to Tbilisi, I was urgently summoned to the Georgian CP CC and informed that I was to proceed immediately to Moscow and from there to France, where I was to receive the Georgian treasures and bring them home. I immediately set out for Moscow, where I found that the Soviet government had passed the appropriate decree concerning the recovery of Georgia's treasures from France.

On 27 December 1944, all the documentation relative to the trip to France had been drawn up. As is well known, earlier--from 3 through 10 December--French Republic Government Chairman General De Gaulle visited Moscow. After due negotiations, France and the Soviet Union signed an agreement whose full text was published in IZVESTIYA on 19 December 1944. It turned out later that in a private conversation I. Stalin talked with General De Gaulle about the Georgian treasures being kept in France and got his promise to return them.

We arrived in Marseilles on 19 January, spent a day in Dijon on 20 January, and landed at Orly Airport in Paris on 21 January, where we were met by representatives of the Soviet Embassy. We were informed that the Soviet Embassy had already received the Georgian treasures, on General De Gaulle's special orders, and was keeping them in its vault. On orders from Soviet Ambassador A. E. Bogomilov, I moved my lodgings from the Hotel Bristol to the Soviet Embassy.

That same evening we visited E. Takaishvili, who was living in the Soviet Consul's apartment. He was eagerly anticipating our arrival. I can hardly

convey his joy as he reminisced about the university, our own higher educational institution, our student days, and so on.

"You're a lot older, I hardly recognized you," were his first words. At the time, he himself was 82 years old and was not at all well. I went to visit him often and told him in detail about the inventorying of the treasures and the results of verification. I worked intensively night and day in the Embassy vault. During rest periods I went to all the Paris museums and toured that city's monuments and brilliant architectural works and art exhibits.

Through intensive efforts, by 15 February I had completed the inventory and matched the lists with those brought from Tbilisi. It was fully documented that all the collections, individual items, and documents were preserved intact. After drawing up and verifying the lists, we wrapped all the items individually and packed them in boxes.

As already mentioned, the French government had ordered the confiscation of the Georgian treasures as being unowned property. From then on, E. Takaishvili had not known the fate of the treasures, and when he learned that everything was intact he was overjoyed.

Although all the work was completed by 15 February 1945, it was still dangerous to leave Paris for home and take the treasures, because the war had not yet ended. We waited from 15 February to 4 April for airplanes from Moscow.

Three airplanes arrived from Moscow to take the treasures. One of them was loaded with the Soviet Embassy's archive materials and was sent to Moscow. When we were informed that it had landed safely home, we immediately--one day later--loaded the other two planes with the treasures. Escorted by armed guards, we set out for home on 5 April. We stopped two days in Rome, then went to Cairo, where we also stayed two days. From Cairo we flew to Tehran, and on 12 April our airplanes landed at Tbilisi Airport.

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REGIONAL

TBILISI CONFERENCE ON TEACHING MID-EASTERN LANGUAGES

Tbilisi SAKHALKO GANATLEBA in Georgian 25 Apr 80 p 4

[Articles, briefs under heading "Oriental Languages in the Schools"]

[Text] Today, 25 April, a conference begins work in Tbilisi's Pioneers and Pupils Palace imeni B. Dzneladze to deal with problems in the teaching of Oriental languages in the secondary general education schools.

Organizers of the conference are the Georgian SSR Ministry of Education and its Scientific-Methodology Council for the Teaching of Oriental Languages.

Conference participants will include workers in the schools, public education organs, and VUZes and scientific institutions from the Soviet Union's Central Asian and Transcaucasian republics, and representatives from the USSR Ministry of Education.

It Must Begin at the School Desk

by Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Corresponding Member Konstantine Tsereteli

In the development of world civilization, the Orient has played a special role. Almost all writing systems originated there. The Chinese and Egyptian hieroglyphs, the Sumerian and Hittite cuneiform signs, and the Phoenician-Aramaean alphabet are the basis of the world's familiar writing systems, whose history goes back millenia. These writing systems have been the vehicle for the brilliant and diverse literatures of a number of people and the best examples of human thought. The Orient is also the birthplace of widespread and influential religions such as Buddhism and Judaism, Christianity and Islam, which have played a substantial role in various aspects of world history. Oriental languages have been the vehicles of philosophical, grammatical, rhetorical, and scientific treatises that have

stimulated the development of their respective fields. Of special importance are the Oriental artistic literatures, whose significance and influence are unquestionably large. Generations have been raised on Arabic fables, Persian poetry, and Hindu didactic treatises. Nevertheless, the teaching of Oriental languages, the reading of these works in the original, and thoroughgoing study of Oriental literatures have not been part of the secondary schools, being provided only in specialized departments of the universities. At the same time, naturally, their study and teaching even there have not been on the same level as in the case of native language and literature study, because the Oriental languages are provided only at the university level. This is in contrast to the Western European languages, because most young people entering college have already studied these languages in secondary school; naturally, therefore, they are much better prepared in this regard than those who start studying languages from scratch in the VUZes. We teachers who are called upon to teach the Oriental languages and literatures at the university level are well aware of this.

Lack of knowledge of the Oriental languages makes it difficult to deal with the contributions made by Oriental peoples in particular fields, to properly evaluate what they have done to promote particular fields of endeavor. This is tantamount to ignoring the accomplishments of the Oriental peoples, as was pointed out by Indian leader Jawaharlal Nehru at the 26th International Congress of Orientalists in January 1964. Fairness as well as genuine progress in science demands that we take account of both oriental and occidental achievements in science, that we give them equal attention, and that we recognize their equality at today's level of development of civilization. We must not forget that the Orient has not only a brilliant past but also a brilliant present and future.

The role of the Orient, of course, is not confined to the cultural sphere; the Orient has always a substantial role in world politics as well. Today the key problems of international politics all come together in the Orient. Relations with eastern countries at the present time define the political stance of countries of the West. All of this points to the urgent necessity of studying the Orient, the contributions of its peoples, and in turn demands that their languages be studied properly. It is essential, therefore, that the study of Oriental languages begin in secondary school, just as in the case now of the Western European languages.

With regard to the study of Oriental languages, one very important point must be kept in mind. The whole history and culture of peoples living in the Soviet Middle East and the Transcaucasus are closely linked to the Orient. One such people is the Georgians, who have had close relations throughout their long history with Iran, Turkey, and the Arab countries. These relations are reflected both in the Georgian language (through borrowed words) and in Georgian literature (Georgian-Arabic, Georgian-Syrian, Georgian-Persian versions), and in historical sources (many historical accounts of Georgia in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish documents,

and accounts of those peoples in Georgian written documents). Therefore, it is impossible to study Georgian language, literature, or history without taking account of materials written in the Oriental languages. This was understood from the start by Georgian public figures and scientists, and for this reason courses in Arabic and Persian were introduced when the Tbilisi State University was founded, with Turkish being added later. Today, it is clear, we can no longer confine ourselves to training people in these languages only at the university level. Today's level of science as well as international relations require improved and more thorough study of the Oriental languages. These were the factors which motivated the republic's higher-level bodies when they proposed that the GSSR Ministry of Education introduce by way of experiment the teaching of a number of Oriental languages in several schools of Tbilisi, in particular Arabic, Turkish, and Persian. The decision was also motivated by the existence of our well-known school of oriental studies in Tbilisi and its widely-acknowledged accomplishments. This initiative by the republic's officials was vigorously supported by the GSSR Ministry of Education, which with the active participation of Tbilisi State University specialists drew up a program for implementing the proposal. The ministry created a scientific-methodology council responsible for supervising the teaching of Oriental languages in the republic. The council included Tbilisi State University department heads, experienced professors and teachers, and Ministry of Education officials. Its work is supervised [kurirovaniye] by the Minister of Education. The council deals with problems of methodology in teaching Oriental languages and the compiling of study programs and textbooks, and approves them. It is actively participated in by directors of the schools where the Oriental languages are being studied. There are now six such schools. Studies began in three schools in the 1977-1978 school year. The great interest shown in the study of Oriental languages, the good results achieved, and the experience gained in the schools made it possible to introduce the study of Oriental languages in three more schools in the 1979-1980 school year. Today, Arabic is being taught in two schools (Tbilisi Experimental School No 45 and School No 116). Persian is taught in two schools (No 1 and No 130). Two schools are teaching Turkish (54 and 31). The study of Oriental languages begins in the second grade and is to continue until graduation from secondary school. In these same schools, the pupils will begin to study Western European languages in the fifth grade. Hence, it is envisioned that secondary school graduates will have a certain level of knowledge of both an Oriental and a Western language. Under present-day conditions, with the abundance of information and today's level of scientific-technical progress, it is entirely reasonable and possible for school graduates to have a knowledge of two foreign languages. We must not forget that what was adequate yesterday is not enough today. This is especially true of knowledge. Today it is not rare to find people who have learned several languages (at least two) in their school years, and when we consider how easily children learn languages, we can see that studying two foreign languages by the methods being used in Tbilisi's schools (an Oriental language from the second grade, a western language from the fifth grade) does not present any special difficulties. Knowledge

of Oriental languages is essential not only in the particular specialty at the university level, by which I mean Oriental studies, but also in quite different fields--construction and medical institutions, diplomatic and international affairs. Hence, we must begin to train specialists who know Oriental languages at the secondary school level.

It is significant that we are seriously talking about the Orient and the study of its peoples, cultures, and languages now at a time when our country and progressive forces all over the world have just celebrated the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin. V. I. Lenin was a man who paid special attention to the peoples of the Orient, who was concerned for the development of their cultures and languages. It behooves us, therefore, to manifest a Leninist attitude toward the study of the cultures and languages of the peoples of the Orient. Let us get right down to this matter. In this regard, we deem it essential to focus more attention on the Oriental languages not only in the VUZes but also in the secondary schools, because the teaching of Oriental languages in the secondary schools is of vital importance today. It will require the greatest diligence and attention on the part of all of us who are involved in party and state affairs, the scientific community, and education.

Brief

Pupils in Tbilisi's Experimental Secondary School No 45 have been studying Arabic for three years. The program is being supervised by the Oriental Studies Department of Tbilisi State University. Third graders have been studying Arabic for two years now, and they have learned a great deal in that time. The 35 pupils are divided into three groups, which meet three times a week. Teachers Nino Kakhiani, Lali Tvaliashvili, and Manana Gotsiridze spare no effort in giving their charges a firm grounding. Perhaps in the future some of them will specialize in Semitic studies.

Photograph [not shown]: One third-grade group being taught by Docent Nino Kakhiani of Tbilisi State University's Semitic Studies Department. The children have been very diligent in mastering the Arabic language. They are shown here going through a short story "Rope Play".

With Great Enthusiasm

by L. Uridia, Honored Teacher of the Republic, Director of Tbilisi's Experimental School No 45

It is not surprising today that we should be so urgently concerned with the question of relations with such a big world as the Arab world, big both in numbers, in history, the past, the present, and even more the future. As time goes on, clearly, we will have more and more to do with this world, and among many aspects of this relationship language occupies a prominent place.

Arabic is one of the most widespread languages in the world. It is the state language of about twenty countries, and it is the vehicle of a great culture which reached the high point of its development in the 9th and 10th centuries and enriched the cultures of many peoples, in particular the people of medieval Europe, and has made a great contribution to the development of world culture.

Arabistics--a complex of humanities studies which deals with the history, economic, culture, and language of the Arab peoples--came into being as early as the 16th century. Libraries of Arabic manuscripts were set up, and scientific centers were created in Rome, Paris, and London.

Soviet Arabistics have assimilated the best traditions of Arabic studies in prerevolutionary Russia and reached a new stage in the development of such studies.

On the basis of Marxist-Leninist teachings, Soviet Arabists are studying the ancient history of Arabia, problems of the origin of Islam, and Arabian cultural history. Considerable attention is focused on the history of the national liberation movements in the Arab countries. The study of Arabic literature has reached a high level of development. Arabic grammars and dictionaries have been published, also monographs in the field of dialect studies.

The main centers of Arabic studies in the Soviet Union are in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Baku, Yerevan, Dushanbe, and Tbilisi.

Arabic literature was translated on a large scale in medieval Georgia. Epigraphic and numismatic materials in the Arabic language have been preserved in Georgia. In the 13th and 14th centuries, Arabic language documents were written which provide us with interesting accounts of Georgia's relations with the peoples of the North Caucasus. Sources of Arab history contain abundant material illuminating many problems in Georgian history. Georgian Arabistics came into being during the Soviet period. Georgian language instruction began with the founding of Tbilisi State University, and Arabic studies as an independent discipline in Georgia came into being in the 1930s at the initiative of G. Tsereteli. There are Arabic studies centers in the Tbilisi State University and the GSSR Academy of Sciences.

As we can see, we have a great tradition of interest in the history and culture of the Arab world, and prospects look bright, but the tradition must be maintained and developed. At present, however, we are poorly acquainted with the rich literature being created in Arabic today. It is essential to promote the study of Arabic, to train cadres who know Arabic and can go on to fill these gaps. This is why a center for teaching Arabic was created three years ago in our school under the supervision of the university's Oriental Studies Department and, in particular, with the direct participation of Professor Kote [Konstantine] Tsereteli. The enthusiasm, the desire, the love and diligence ran high. Of course, there were some difficulties and opposition.

The opposition came primarily from parents, most of whom considered Arabic to be a useless language and therefore did not consider it necessary for their children to learn it. We had to do a great deal of work among the parents in order to convince them that the Arabic language has bright prospects in the world today... and so it was that in the 1977-1978 school year Arabic had the same status in our school as English and French--and even more, I daresay: we have cherished it like the baby of the family, who needs a great deal of affection. Now, pupils in grades two through four are studying Arabic in our school. Teachers L. Tvaliashvili, N. Kakhiani, and others are doing diligent work.

There is no thematic event in the school in which the Arabic group does not take part. Today, Arabic is a full-fledged member of our school, but the main point is that the children studying this language are mastering it not because they are forced to but willingly, with affection and great diligence. And if they continue to have this affection for the language, our mission will have been fulfilled.

Studying with Delight

by L. Shetsiruli, director of Tbilisi's Secondary School No 1

Persian language instruction was introduced from the second grade in Tbilisi's Secondary School No 1 in the 1977-1978 school year. The program is supervised by Tbilisi State University's Iranian Studies Department Professor K. Pagava. General supervisor is the famous Semitologist K. Tsereteli.

The Persian language is taught by outstanding graduates of the university's Oriental Studies Department who are well trained in current methods and standards of teaching. Their three years of working with children enable us to conclude that the pupils are learning Persian enthusiastically and have been quite successful. Frequently, in fact, the parents are happily learning it along with their children.

Along with practical mastery of the language and the development of fluency, the teachers are also telling the pupils about Persian history, culture, and literature in ways they can understand.

In order to make the study of Persian more interesting and fun for the children, scientific staff members from the appropriate departments of the university and the Oriental Institute frequently come to visit them.

We hope that this new and essential undertaking will have even brighter prospects in the future.

Brief

Persian has been taught in the capital city's Secondary School No 1 for three years now. The program began in what is now the fourth grade (IV) which is divided into three groups. Each group has its own teacher (Nino Ramishvili, Marine Mikashavidze, and Nodar Noniashvili). The photograph (not shown) shows fourth grade pupils and their guest, Orientalist Candidate of Historical Sciences Otar Gvilava. He is showing them some slides he made while working in Iran. The main focus is on the Iranian cities Tehran, Shiraz, and Isfahan, also samples of Iranian applied arts such as inlay work and miniatures. He provides a commentary for every slide, and the pupils listen with rapt attention.

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REGIONAL

ART CRITIC SAYS NOT ALL NEGATIVE PHENOMENA 'VESTIGES OF PAST'

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 22 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Eter Gugushvili under rubric "The Artist Cannot Compromise With Private Ownershipism": "In Step with the Times, Art Must Be Militant"]

[Excerpts] Literature and the arts keep step with the times. They cannot fail to sense at any given moment what the times require, the concerns, the joys and sorrows of the age, what nourishes it and what it in turn inspires. "The artist," said Gor'kiy, "is the sensor of his country, his class; he is the ears, the eyes, the heart, and the voice of his age."

Literature and life, people say, art and life. To this I should like to add: struggle. Without struggle there could be no theater, no literature.

Soviet literature, Soviet theatre, have never been afraid of sharp conflicts when dealing with vital problems. In the struggle to shape the new man, this tradition has always been strong in its vital justice and in the fervor of its struggle against influences that are alien to our system and against alien ideology.

We could cite many examples of Soviet artists' bold, revealing, uncompromising efforts against all manifestations of private ownershipism--money-grubbing, philistinism, extortion, bribery, speculation, and so on.

But it is not enough just to cite instances and name plays and works of art castigating these vices. The matter is broader than that. How are our arts, our whole culture, fighting these tendencies? Are all the forces of the cultural front consolidating to carry out these tasks? Is the struggle systematic and consistent, or is it random, so to speak in response merely to a particular incident? Has it become the vital concern of all workers on the cultural front? Doesn't this struggle sometimes stem not from the heart but from the lips, being therefore merely formal and demagogic?

In commenting on the causes of negative tendencies, we generally seek explanation in Marx's familiar assertion that "we are dealing not with a

communist society which developed on its own foundation, but one which arose out of a capitalist society."

I think it is time we interpreted Marx's statement from the historical perspective. In the eighth decade of the twentieth century, we cannot blame our shortcomings solely on "vestiges" of capitalism. Sixty years of Soviet rule is a long enough time, despite these "vestiges" and the capitalist encirclement which still exists today, for us to oppose it with Soviet categories defining morality, partyness, ideology, and the individual.

Clearly, we cannot blame all vestiges on the past. It is hardly any secret that among the harmful tendencies there are those which, so to speak, are new developments deriving from today's conditions. For example, can you imagine anyone in Pushkin's or Lermontov's time bribing someone to get into Moscow University (after all, it did exist at that time)? Or can you imagine anyone in past centuries buying large numbers of books to stuff on his shelves and not reading any of them? People in those days either did not buy books, or else they read them. And how about this craze for crystal! In some people's homes you see so much crystal you're afraid to move for fear of knocking it over and breaking it. Icons! At one time their place was in church. Now how many people do you think you'd find in our city alone who are hoarders of this kind of wealth, icon collectors, so to speak? And how about the automobile business! It has become a general tragedy, indulged in not only by "low lifes" but also by "upstanding" people! And who among us was not ashamed, just a few years ago, to see Georgians selling carnations and laurel leaves in the bazaars and on practically every street corner in Moscow? We were not so much saddened for this riffraff but for the fact that they were embarrassing our republic. Certainly we owe a debt of gratitude to our leaders for wiping out this shameful phenomenon.

The insatiability of some money-grubbers is damaging not only to themselves, but above all to young people, and sometimes spreads like a contagious disease to people around them who are not really bad. And then we are witness to a strange and intolerable phenomenon: young people, who have neither gone through the tough school of revolution nor experienced war, forget such priceless benefits of the Soviet system as free schooling, free leisure, free medical care, free book publication (speaking now of writers), free housing, and so on, taking everything for granted.

Sometimes we ourselves bring down what we have built methodically with our labor. We can arrange all kinds of good events, meetings, debates, and performances dealing with morality, ethics, and indoctrination, and then in one blow shatter everything which we have affirmed so fervently and with such deep faith. We can use lofty words to proclaim conscience and principle and then turn around and accept someone into the party who is just not worthy, while people around us know that a better man could be found.

Here I should like to raise another matter. It is rather embarrassing and risky, but I think it is appropriate to the theme.

With regard to the role of the worker on the cultural front in the struggle against private ownershipism, we are dealing primarily with the personality of the artist himself, his own moral potential.

An artist, whether he be an actor, musician, writer, or director, is always in the public eye. By their very nature, the arts are always up high. They and their creators always attract attention. Not only is a person in the arts surrounded by an aura of glory--his personality is always a subject of great interest, and just because of his "lofty status" he must be spotless. You cannot play a Koshevoy or a Kikvidze, an Anzor or Lenin himself on the stage, and at the same yourself be impure in heart. Nor can you castigate the vices of a scoundrel like Kvarkvare Tutaberidze or Kvachi Kvachantiradze and behave the same way yourself.

Yet, all too often, we find the paradox of harmful and vicious tendencies creeping into artistic circles--everything from careerism to business dealings in dachas and automobiles.

Yes, the arts must be vigilant! Not just occasionally, not just sometimes, but every day, every hour, every minute!

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GRAPE FARMERS FAIL TO RECEIVE CONTRACT BONUSES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 22 Mar 80 p 4

[Article by G. Vashakidze, "Little Satire Piece": "Bonus? or, Two Days Off and Nine Fridays in a Week"]

[Text] Who would have thought at the time that the whole thing would end up that way! It all began so simply: the kolkhoz decided that several members were to work the vineyard on an individual basis, and they were promised a healthy cash bonus for overfulfilling the grape plan. The deal suited both parties, and in order to give it legal force they drew up an agreement according to regulations and affirmed it with a seal.

The management did, however, reserve the right to cancel the agreement if the other side failed to complete the work in the vineyards within agro-technically specified times and put the fate of the harvest in jeopardy. This was just for form's sake, because the kolkhoz really had nothing to worry about: these were strong and diligent men.

Autumn brought in a bumper crop. Some overfulfilled planned targets by four tons, some by five. The management was happy, because these farmers accounted for fulfillment of the whole plan; the other side was happy too. They were to get a bonus of 100 percent for every kilogram of grapes above the plan (or so it said in the agreement).

The grape harvest came to an end, and the victorious vineyard farmers came calling on the management. Now about that promise.

Wait a while, they were told.

So they waited.

Again, they inquired, and the answer they got from the chairman was like a bolt out of the blue.

"You people didn't prune and trim the plants properly, cultivate, or spray, and still you ask for a bonus?!"

Since the chairman turned out not to be a man of his word, the kolkhozniks appealed to the rayon agriculture administration.

"Yes, you do have bonuses coming to you," they were told in the administration.

A directive was hastily drafted and signed by the administration chief, advising the management to pay the bonuses as promised.

Again, the management reneged. More than that, the agriculture administration itself completely switched positions.

"It seems you didn't tend the plants properly, you neglected them, you failed to apply fertilizer, and you didn't cultivate the ground right..."

Retorted the kolkhozniks, "if we didn't cultivate properly and neglected the plants, how is it that we raised so many grapes?"

"This is not the Olympics," said the agriculture administration chief, wrinkling his brow, and added: "You didn't work the required minimum of man-days either."

"In that case," they replied, "why didn't the kolkhoz cancel the agreement or discuss the case at a management meeting?"

The administration was flustered. They hastily went through all the papers and couldn't find anything to disprove the plaintiffs. They found receipts, daily logs, and calculations which proved loud and clear that the farmers had met delivery targets by 199, 213, and 237 percent.

The administration relented, and since that time the kolkhozniks have been promised one thing and another.

Monday: This is a busy day, drop around tomorrow.

Tuesday: You'll get your bonus, don't worry.

Wednesday: Give us a little more time.

Thursday: We're having some trouble with our accounts.

Friday: Today is a short work day...

Saturday and Sunday are not working days, of course, and the administration's officials are not thinking about the kolkhozniks' complaint. And again the same, Monday through Friday. This has been going on more than a year...

The reader, naturally, is wondering where all this is taking place?

The scene and setting of the action: Kaspi Kolkhoz, from November 1978 to the present.

The cast of this tragicomedy: M. Dzhikuri, A. Nabi Ogli, Sh. Bekauri, G. Gularov, G. Migriauli, R. Tsiklauri, R. Razmadze, and others, Kaspi kolkhozniks. G. Niparishvili, former chairman of Kaspi Kolkhoz; U. Kvrivishvili, head of the rayon agriculture administration, T. Niparishvili, chairman of Kaspi Kolkhoz, D. Khabilishvili, head agronomist of the kolkhoz, and N. Balalashvili, head economist of the agriculture administration.

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REGIONAL

MORE VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, FEWER COLLEGE ASPIRANTS NEEDED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 22 Mar 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Worthy Replenishment of the Working Class"]

[Excerpts] It is thanks to the party's concern that the prestige of the schools of the vocational-technical education system is steadily rising among the masses. The GSSR's vocational-technical education system is one of the leaders among the fraternal republics in terms of training qualified personnel with a secondary education. In its 39 years of existence, the system has trained 440,520 qualified specialist workers for the national economy. In 1976-1979 alone the system trained 46,890 for industry, 17,860 for construction, 24,560 for agriculture, 7,450 for the consumer services, and 7,940 for communications and transport. Last year, the system trained 29,227 qualified young men and women to replenish the republic's working class and kolkhoz peasantry. The republic's party and government are constantly concerned for vocational-technical training. During the 10th Five-Year Plan, 37 facilities have been built to accommodate 11,290 students. Our republic now has 136 schools training 60,000 young people in 214 professions.

Young people have a great yearning to become masters in the various professions. This movement deserves the full support and attention of our party, Komsomol, and trade-union organizations, educational bodies, and base enterprises. As we have noted previously, erroneous assessment and evaluation of the level of knowledge among students in our secondary general-education schools have hampered their correct professional guidance. Instead of undertaking to see to it that most secondary school graduates are sent to various sectors of the national economy to work, the schools have sometimes artificially increased the number of applicants wishing to get into college. It is essential to institute vocational guidance work among young students and their parents in accordance with plans and recommendations that have been formulated. We must explain to them the considerable benefits to be gained from vocational-technical education.

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FARM WAGES, URGES CHANGES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 21 Mar 80 p 2

[Gruzinform article by Candidate of Economic Sciences E. Chaduneli, head of Agricultural Labor Organization and Material Incentive Sector, Georgian Branch, Scientific-Research Institute of Labor, under rubric "Problem": "Good Rewards for Good Work! Improve the Organization of Labor and Material Motivation in Agriculture"]

[Text] In order to successfully carry out the great tasks facing our country's agriculture, it is essential to better correlate material and moral incentive and strengthen their influence on increasing production effectiveness, boosting labor productivity, improving product quality, and conserving material resources.

At the 22 November 1979 Georgian party-economic aktiv meeting, Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze remarked: "One of the most important tasks of scientific and working economists should be to work out and adopt locally the kind of labor compensation system which will ensure high, all-round motivation on the part of kolkhozniks and sovkhoz workers in all zones of the republic and all sectors of agriculture to make rational use of the land, equipment, and other means of production, in order to sharply increase the output of farming and livestock products, and improve their quality."

An outstanding example of the effectiveness of adopting scientifically substantiated forms and methods of material incentive can be seen in the radical shifts that have taken place in Abashskiy Rayon's agriculture. Systematic implementation of the principles of material incentive there has helped to bring about a sharp increase in individual compensation for labor, while on many of the republic's kolkhozes the amount of compensation cannot ensure normal reproduction of the work force, and it has to be made up for from private farm plots.

The GCP and the GSSR Council of Ministers examined questions involving economic strengthening of unprofitable and low-profitability kolkhozes and sovkhozes located in the republic's mountain rayons. It was suggested that in the case of fulfilling the crop yield plan the kolkhozniks should be

paid as compensation (on the basis of a resolution of the general meeting of the members or their representatives) up to 50 percent of the planned yield; in the case of nonfulfillment due to factors beyond the members' control, also 50 percent of the actual harvest; and as a bonus, grain, 70 percent of the above-plan yield of grain legumes and potatoes in kind, and in the case of garden vegetables, fruit, grapes, and other products--in kind or in cash at state purchase prices.

Systematic implementation of this extremely vital measure under specific conditions promotes the successful development of social farm production.

Acceleration of the further development of kolkhoz economy depends crucially on the adoption and systematic implementation of autonomous financing [*nozraschet*] on the kolkhozes. The adoption of autonomous financing in the crews [brigady] and links helps to raise the responsibility of the individual production sections. Such plans must be correlated with the broad initiative of the workers in order to enhance the development of their overall abilities.

It is necessary to practice scientifically substantiated individual responsibility assignment, both on the crew and link levels and the individual level.

Some people have lashed out against the practice of individual land section assignment, claiming that it goes against the nature of socialism. This shows a misunderstanding of the nature of our system. It is scientifically substantiated individual responsibility assignment that has made it possible to discover the leading tea vineyard and corn farmers who have demonstrated the capabilities of socialist agriculture under conditions of free labor.

Under conditions of low mechanization, where there is no system of wage rate fixing, when people differ sharply from one another in terms of their skills and qualifications, it is difficult to determine the labor contribution of each person when many people are engaged in joint labor. Under such conditions, the requirements of the economic law of distribution according to one's labor are badly disrupted, compensation for labor gets tangled up with petit bourgeois egalitarianism, and gradually an unhealthy situation that is alien to and incompatible with socialism develops in the labor collectives.

Many examples of our republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes show that the practice of scientifically substantiated individual responsibility assignment promotes the overall development and strengthening of social farm production, indoctrination of the workers in the spirit of collectivism, and the utilization of internal reserves.

For example, on Kolkhoz imeni Chavchavadze in Chabukiani, Lagodekhskiy Rayon, kolkhoznik Giorgi Dzhadzhanidze raised 311.1 quintals of grapes per

hectare on the land assigned to him, compared to a planned 76 quintals; Shio Shakeladze raised 262.3 quintals per hectare; Domenti Bochorishvili raised 321.0; Grisha Samkharadze raised 241.0; Sonia Mikhelidze raised 260; Shota Shakeladze raised 251.7; Zakaria Shubitidze raised 239; Kitesa Rekhviashvili raised 258; and Sergo Kavalashvili raised 225.

On Kolkhoz imeni I. V. Stalin in Norio, Abashkiy Rayon, leading corn farmer Taliko Gabelaya raised 130.3 quintals of corn on the 1.5 hectares assigned to him, an average of 93.5 quintals per hectare; Limoni Chachava raised 177.5 quintals on 1.6 hectares, an average of 110.9; Koki Chachava raised 115.6 quintals on one hectare; Vazha Chochia raised 76.8 quintals on 0.5 hectares; and Seve Gvazava raised 131.8 quintals of grain corn on the 1.5 hectares assigned to him, an average of 97.1 per hectare.

These figures surpass the republic average by several times.

Many experienced managers state flatly that under conditions of modern mechanization it would be impossible for us to produce half the output we do without individual (or family) assignment.

Under conditions of individual assignment, the workers have the opportunity to monitor what they have done frequently. This means that individual assignment brings out into the open each worker's attitude toward social labor. This provides favorable conditions for creative labor, for all members of a family getting involved in social labor. Individual assignment has resulted in a sharp increase in the responsibility of the producers and their total family income. In 1978, for example, Germane Kharshiladze, who has 2.75 hectares of vineyard assigned to him, received a total of 7,039 rubles in wages; Keto Tepnadze earned 3,442 rubles from her 0.5 hectares; Mikheil Tsikarashvili received 2,429 rubles from the 1.25 hectares assigned to him, and so on.

Individual assignment promotes the rational use of time, increases leisure time, and helps to train younger workers in labor habits; this is of great importance in enhancing the all-round development and qualifications of the younger generation and keeping them on the farm.

Under conditions of individual (family) land section assignment, even the minor members of the family can get involved in social labor, and pensioners also devote a certain amount of time to social farming. Individual assignment clearly reveals each person's contribution toward the general well-being.

Individual land assignment helps to protect the social wealth against theft, because everyone becomes an active defender and accountant of the goods his labor has produced, and everyone's compensation depends on the amount and quality of the goods he has created.

Special mention should be made of the fact that individual land assignment makes it possible to substantially reduce the administrative apparatus and lighten the workload of the bookkeeping personnel.

Under conditions of individual land assignment, the work of keeping track of man-days is made more systematic; write-ups are almost completely eliminated. Under conditions where responsibility is not individually assigned, crew and link leaders have the opportunity to record man-days worked for people who have either not worked at all or who have taken little part in socially useful labor. Under such conditions, substantial sums disappear.

Individual assignment forces everyone to be involved in social labor, because it makes it impossible to "get by" on the labor of others. It closes a loophole through which some people take part in the disappearance of state funds. But such people's crime does not end with that; they also claim high pensions and so on. This circumstance is a powerful hindering factor and causes great difficulties in the development of social farming.

Strong measures are essential to straighten out the matter of basic wages and bonuses paid to kolkhozniks and sovkhoz workers.

From the example of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes it is clear that basic and bonus wages are frequently out of proportion, which is a basic defect of the labor compensation system itself. For example, on Tsodniskari Kolkhoz in Lagodekhskiy Rayon, kolkhoznik Germane Kharshiladze's basic wages came to 2,314 rubles, while his bonuses added up to 5,725; Keto Tepnadze's pay added up to 841 and 2,601 rubles respectively; Nodar Tabatadze's added up to 841 and 1,672; Aleksandre Tepnadze's added up to 1,261 and 4,204; and so on. In actuality, the corn farmers received 48 and 58 percent of the whole 1978 corn production in bonuses from planned and above-plan output. But the recommendation called for 10 percent of the planned output and 70 percent of the above-plan output. These proportions are not rational; they do not foster scientifically substantiated, intensive plans.

Basic and bonus compensation proportions in planned and above-plan output on kolkhozes and sovkhozes should derive from the amount of the essential product, the basic source of which should be the amount of output stipulated by the plan.

It is essential to set long-term wage normatives for every 100 rubles of output for all crops in order to enhance the material motivation of each production worker and the entire collective. At present, these normatives are changed frequently on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Allowed to form erratically, they greatly impair systematic adherence to the principle of material rewards to production workers on the basis of the end results. A serious defect of present systems of labor compensation is the fact that frequently the bonuses go not to those who have achieved high indicators

but to those who have taken on low plans. In fact, such people undeservedly receive high compensation for above-plan output.

In order to correct this situation, it is necessary to set long-term wage normatives per 100 rubles of output (gross and net output). Revision of wage normatives must be carried out only on the basis of radical changes in agricultural labor productivity. Plan-stipulated output should be compensated by the direct piece-work system, while above-plan output should be paid on a progressive scale. Only in this way will it be possible to adopt intensive plans and effectively overfulfill them. This kind of pay system will lead to a major breakthrough in enhancing material incentive and help to carry out the tasks facing our republic's agriculture.

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GEORGIAN PSYCHOLOGIST DISCUSSES PRIVATE OWNERSHIP TENDENCIES

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 12 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences Vice President A. Prangishvili: "Your Place in the Labor Process. Some Psychological Aspects of Ways to Overcome Private Ownership Tendencies"]

[Text] A recent scientific-practical conference in Tbilisi analyzed factors giving rise to private ownership tendencies and laid the groundwork for drawing up scientifically substantiated recommendations for overcoming them.

The conference showed that the aim of establishing general norms of communist morality and ultimately creating a healthy moral-psychological climate in the republic will require more principled and purposeful efforts by party, soviet, economic, trade union, and Komsomol organs as well as the active participation of the scientific institutions and creative organizations in implementing appropriate measures that have been mapped out.

Starting today, this newspaper will print articles based on their authors' speeches at the scientific-practical conference.

Theory and Practice

The task of formulating scientific principles of overcoming private ownership tendencies in the consciousness of the individual has psychological aspects as well as economic, political, sociological, and other aspects.

Marx ascertained the essence of man's psychological nature in a society built on private ownership and, conversely, in a socialist, communist society. Marx emphasizes that the dominance of private ownership tendencies in man's consciousness entails drastic demeaning and impoverishment of man's

spiritual and physical powers, his diversity and his finer qualities, reducing them all to baser feelings of owning objects. Marx shows that where the feeling of private ownership dominates, man's direct "object orientation" (predmetnoye otnosheniye) is lost, his "orientation to the object as object." Even man's eye loses its human properties. For example, a dealer in precious stones sees them only as merchandise, ignoring their beauty. This denies the "orientation to object as object." Marx believes that eliminating private ownership entails full "emancipation" of man's essential powers, returning all his precious spiritual qualities to him.

Under developed socialism, therefore, the task of formulating the scientific principles of defining effective ways to overcome private ownership tendencies is also a psychological problem.

The struggle for the victory of communism, the struggle against private ownership tendencies in men's consciousness, is also a struggle to overcome that which impoverishes and demeans man's spiritual life.

What, basically, are the psychological aspects of formulating the scientific principles of defining effective ways to overcome private ownership tendencies under developed socialism?

At the 25th Georgian CP Congress, CPSU CC Politburo Candidate-Member and GCP CC First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze remarked: "The most persistent vestige of the past is the private ownership mentality and morality." The struggle against such antipodal phenomena in socialist society will never succeed, Comrade Shevardnadze emphasized, "unless we master the art and science of influencing every social nerve linked to man's consciousness in order to influence his consciousness." Under socialism, therefore, the psychological laws governing effective ways to overcome negative phenomena are above all the psychological laws of influencing man's personality. Consequently, the psychological question to be ascertained is: What is the psychological essence of ways to influence the personality.

In speaking of ways to influence the personality, we are referring basically to the shaping of a definite orientation in the individual's consciousness.

Consciousness is, above all, the understanding and mastery of the most general laws governing the development of nature and society. Idealistic doctrine does not recognize that consciousness depends on objective reality (bytiye), real social relations. The Marxist materialist researchers, on the other hand, see man's consciousness as derived not only from his conscious activity but from all his real-life relationships, from objective reality.

Consciousness as a concept, despite its importance, does not always fully guarantee that negative tendencies will be overcome in man's behavior.

Soviet psychologists have determined experimentally that consciousness has another aspect besides the knowledge factor: it is the individual's attitude or set (ustanovka) toward what he knows. The fact is that "what is known" and "understood" must acquire in addition, as they say, "subjective meaning," "subjective resonance" for the individual. A. Leont'ev expresses this difference by the terms "significance" (znacheniye) and "meaning" (smyshl'). "Significance" is interpreted as the content of objective knowledge--as, for example, knowledge of the communist moral code, keeping in mind that a knowledge of communist morality, the moral code, can for one people have the "subjective meaning" of compliance with communist principles; for another, it (that is, knowledge) may carry the opposite "subjective meaning."

On the one hand, therefore, "what is known," "what is understood," may actually guide the individual's activity; in other cases it may remain nothing more than memorized knowledge which in no way governs activity.

At the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked: "Unfortunately we still encounter people who know our policies and principles but practically never observe them, never struggle to carry them out. The gap between word and deed, however it is manifested, does harm to our economic development and especially our morality."

According to psychological research, "subjective meaning" as a constituent "component" of consciousness is determined by the individual's needs and motives. These needs and motives are the factors motivating the individual's behavior. This is why one and the same physical behavior may be of differing psychological character, depending on the motivating factor. The following example is cited: A pupil tells the teacher about his classmate's misbehavior. This act can differ as to its "subjective meaning." It may be an act of tattling, or may be motivated by the desire to straighten out his classmate or protect the interests of the whole class. The pupil's act may have different "subjective meanings" depending on what motivated him to tell the teacher about his classmate's "crime"--whether to do him wrong or, conversely, to straighten him out, and so on. Hence, "subjective meaning" is defined by the individual's motives and needs. When mapping out ways to overcome private ownership tendencies, people often ignore the psychological laws governing this "subjective meaning"; therefore, we will attempt to focus on this factor.

Needs and motives are shaped in the individual's real-life actions. Communist, social, collective needs are formed in conditions of carrying out actions where the subject's communist integrity (ideynost') is a necessary condition for the effective success of his actions.

Compliance with the principle of an integrated approach to indoctrination is a necessary condition for a knowledge of the whole communist ideology, "significance," and communist integrity to function together as a unity.

At the 25th CPSU Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed that communist integrity "is a fusion of knowledge, belief, and practical work."

It is a mistake to think that the task of overcoming private ownership tendencies in man's consciousness is the burden solely of the teacher and the propagandist.

One of the basic features of developed socialism is that the farther we advance toward communism, the greater the importance that attaches to moral factors of the collective in shaping the individual. Closely linked together, therefore, are the collective's ideological-political level, the effectiveness of the struggle against antisocial phenomena, and the correct administration of the economic collective. The proper fusion of economic and indoctrinal work helps to ensure the optimum level of management; therefore, the economic official must not only be an organizer of production but also an indoctrinator.

Hence, the psychological aspect of our problem is linked to measures for enhancing the effectiveness of combined economic, social, and ideological factors involved in shaping the labor collective.

In this connection, I should like to touch upon one particular factor. We have stated that consciousness (which comprises "subjective meaning") is linked to the formation of the individual's system of needs and motives. In this regard, the collective's indoctrinal efforts will become effective when labor becomes social in character, when the importance of labor to society becomes the motive for the individual's labor.

In developing this kind of lofty motivation for labor, the effect of psychological factors plays a vital role.

In his speech at the Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Likhachev Comrade L. I. Brezhnev remarked: "Production today requires that every worker have a clear idea of his place in the labor process, that he know what he is doing and why, what his duties are, that he sense that his labor is an inseparable part of the shared effort."

The task of overcoming private ownership tendencies through the collective's influence will be accomplished when social motives for labor are formed in the collective, when the motivation for labor derives from the urge to produce what is essential to man and necessary to society, to the building of communism. In this way we will achieve unity between the motivation of the collective's labor activity and labor's social purpose--or, as Marx put it, the product created here in the labor collective constitutes a product created by man for man. In the collective, we are dealing with "the object as object" and not the object as property. Hence, the most fruitful milieu for overcoming private ownership tendencies is the production collective itself.

The way to shape labor motivation via the moral influence of the labor collective is subject to the laws governing the unity of economic and indoctrinal work in the collective.

We scientists who are working on the social psychology problems of labor collectives have as yet done very little in studying these laws. Still less has been done to arm economic officials with a knowledge of the laws governing the unity of economic and indoctrinal work. Now the task is to systematically carry out the decrees of the 17th GCP CC Plenum.

Many authors have observed that the psychological aspect of the consciousness, consciousness as an attitude (zavisimost'), is also sometimes forgotten in the schools, reducing the whole practice of shaping the child's personality to mere mastery of moral knowledge and focusing efforts only on discussing and explaining the issues rather than concentrating on organizing the kind of activities in which moral experience and its counterpart motives and needs are shaped.

Impressive results in relation to this problem have been achieved in research by Bozhovich et al. dealing with the problem of shaping the motivational realm (sfera) of pre-adolescents (podrostki). This research reveals that at that age, grades five and six, the child has a fully-formed system of needs and driving motives. It was found that at that age there is a very strong segment (sloy) having a social, collectivist orientation. It was also found that in grades five and six we also encounter--by way of exception, to be sure--pre-adolescents whose motivational realm is characterized by personal motives, selfish interests, a tendency to act for their own benefit.

The discovery of this segment (even if exceptional) motivated by their own interests indicates that even at the fifth and sixth grade level it has not yet been possible to overcome negative qualities deriving from defects in family upbringing. Research has shown that one of the main causes of a pre-adolescent's irresponsible and selfish attitude toward those around him is that he has been systematically encouraged to gratify all his needs and wants, however unjustified; he has not been required to work around the home, and conversely he has been given the money to pass the time as he pleases, and so on. It is these factors--indulgence, coddling, selfishness, and other similar bad habits of home upbringing--that account for the fact that we still encounter self-centered pre-adolescents in the early levels of school life, grades five and six. This makes it mandatory that we improve the level of parents' pedagogical instruction in the parents' universities and seriously undertake to publish a Parents' Pedagogical Library series.

Successful home upbringing to develop the child's social orientation is largely dependent on the parents' authority. According to Makarenko, parents have real authority when such authority rests on the social values

the parent creates, the social status he has earned, his honest labor and civic qualities.

According to research carried out in the Institute of Psychology imeni D. Uznadze, there are two basic categories of motives for the child's recognition of parental authority: subjective and objective. In the case of subjective motivation of parental authority, the child's or adolescent's starting point is his personal "ego" alone, the character of the relation between the parent's authority and his own person. In this case, the child recognizes the parent's authority on the principle, "He loves me," "Daddy takes care of me." In his consciousness, everything has value only with respect to his own person, his "ego."

It is quite otherwise when the parent's authority in his child's eyes is built on the social worth of the parent's activity, social acknowledgment of his honest labor, his social involvement. In this case the groundwork is laid for shaping a personality having a quite different value orientation. In such an environment of authority, favorable conditions are created for training the kind of individual who is oriented toward labor for the good of society, toward collective values.

All the foregoing indicates that the school is called upon to overcome those unhealthy needs and motives, due to defective upbringing in the home, which provide potentially fertile soil for the development of negative tendencies in the individual's behavior. The schools will have to struggle vigorously to root these out.

The findings of psychology indicate that the shaping of needs and motives obeys definite laws. In particular, it has been found that simple needs can be transformed into lofty ones. For example, researchers have ascertained the role of shaping hygienic needs during childhood in order to develop social attitudes [ustanovki] later on to guard against moral "pollution" of the individual. It has also been found that carrying out some activity, for example labor, which was originally motivated by external factors can as a result of multiple repetition itself become a need--that is, labor itself can become a need in accordance with what is known as the "law of functional autonomy" of motives. Other laws have also been ascertained which affirm the possibility of pedagogically directing the shaping of needs and motives.

In today's scientific-technical revolution, there is a growing danger that people will develop a one-sided, merely technical attitude toward reality. This would entail the development of pragmatic, mercenary, utilitarian tendencies in man's consciousness, the shaping of a consumer mentality toward reality and so on, and thus provide favorable conditions for the development of private ownership tendencies in human activity. Hence, it is vitally urgent now that we make use of the advantages of our socialist society to overcome the few negative aspects of scientific-technical progress.

in his summary address to the 25th CPSU Congress, L. I. Brezhnev observed: "We have achieved a great deal in improving the material wellbeing of the Soviet people, and we will continue to carry out this task in a systematic manner. But it is essential that people's ideological-moral and cultural level be enhanced along with the growth of our material capabilities, or else we will again have to deal with a relapse into a philistine, petit-bourgeois mentality. We must not lose sight of this."

This is our most pressing concern today.

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REGIONAL

REASONS FOR LOW PRESTIGE, SHORTAGE OF ACCOUNTANTS DISCUSSED

Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian 13 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Tbilisi State University docent G. Bigvava under rubric "Perfect the Economic Mechanism": "Why is the Accountant Ignored?"]

(Excerpts) Without accounting, it is impossible to determine the laws governing economic development and forecast it accurately, and achieving accuracy in accounting is the chief accountant's everyday concern. When the opinion of an efficient and knowledgeable chief accountant is ignored, bad results are soon forthcoming. There are still too few good people trained in economics, accounting personnel who are knowledgeable, who have profession integrity, and who are blessed with a talent for organization.

There are many reasons for this: first of all, the training of a highly skilled accountant requires the existence of a well-developed science of accounting. The fact that most people working in the economic sciences today still doubt that accounting is a scientific discipline makes future prospects for this sector look bleak. That this is so is clearly indicated by the fact that the economic sciences classification does not even mention accounting.

At the time when the foundations were being laid for socialist economics, V. I. Lenin stated flatly that unless accounting and control practices were put in order, it would be impossible to maintain socialist authority, and a return to capitalism would be inevitable.

Nevertheless, in the abundant literature dealing with the scientific organization of administration, accounting is either not mentioned or is merely alluded to as a secondary factor. In automated control systems, accounting is represented as some kind of subsystem, even though accounting data accounts for up to 80 percent of all production information. I think this is the reason for the erroneous assessment by which society in general and young people in particular have got the idea that accounting lacks prospects.

Another thing is that the secondary schools have failed to give entering students a good general idea about an accounting major, even though the schools have long provided instruction in the social sciences. As long as this subject is in the hands of nonspecialists, students will hardly get any guidance concerning accounting, much less the economic sciences generally. Frequently, students decide to go into accounting not out of any love for their future profession, but in the hope of getting by with little competition. It is hardly likely that we will shape such students into dedicated, professional specialists.

The situation of the student majoring in accounting, which is complicated enough already, is made even more difficult by the fact that the course of study has been shortened by one year, unfortunately at the expense of hours spent in the major. In Tbilisi State University at present, major subjects add up to hardly 25 percent of the total hours of classwork the accounting student attends. Nor can we consider the organization of production practice satisfactory. The University has few base facilities where students can get normal practical experience.

Another thing to consider is the fact that the permanent faculty staff in the two accounting profile departments (kafedry) of Tbilisi State University cannot even handle 40 percent of the teaching load. Despite this, they have not been able to provide staff openings for graduate majors who have completed their candidate's dissertation on schedule.

Every degree-holding lecturer in the profile departments has an average of 150 students in the major, yet when this major was first introduced years ago, each degree-holding lecturer had ten fewer students. It seems, then, that the number of students is growing geometrically while the number of professors and instructors is growing arithmetically.

For some reason, many look askance at the matter of training head accountants in the university, although we should be more doubtful about training ordinary bookkeepers in the university. Ordinary bookkeepers can be trained very well in the course network, and for the university to perform the same function is at least deplorable and probably criminal. Why should we make a student spend four to five years of his time and spend thousands of rubles on training him if we can get the same result in the shorter-term course network (and more cheaply at that).

Another weak side of accounting practice is the fact that the possibility of artificially distorting the facts in economic transactions has not yet been eliminated. Frequently such distortions do not result from evil intent, but from ignorance and bungling on the part of the accountant, although plenty of instances of wrongdoing have been detected and properly punished.

Here I should like to point out several ways to avoid such incidents. A prime role in this matter is assigned to the auditing apparatus, which

must have a high theoretical level and practical experience. No department should ever regret the expense of creating such an apparatus. The auditor should be placed at least two ranks above the enterprise's head accountant. Unfortunately, however, this is frequently not the case. More than 10 percent of the university graduates are assigned directly to the auditing apparatus. And in other cases, auditing services are manned chiefly by inexperienced bookkeepers, economists, and personnel of other rank. It is a fact that accounting service personnel locally are experiencing a shortage of methods specialists [metodisty]. In that case, the auditor should not be employed just in detecting infractions--he should also be able to provide consultation on methods and procedures.

The theoretical level of the accounting personnel themselves is also of great importance. Special mention must be made of the head accountant's role in this matter, his concern for upgrading their qualifications. Why hasn't the GSSR Council of Minister's decree on opening up staff slots for accounting methods specialists in the departments been implemented? Nowadays, you hardly ever see directives concerning the journal-entry form.

The problems are so large that carrying out effective measures requires considerable time and resources. It is deplorable that the colleges have been turning out hundreds of graduates every year, yet the republic's enterprises lack thousands of qualified accountants. As of August 1979, there were 11 head accountant vacancies in Georgian Ministry of Agriculture, 16 in the Ministry of Construction, 12 in the Ministry of Local Industry, and so on.

Another big reason for the shortage of qualified accounting personnel is that young people are deliberately avoiding jobs in the accounting apparatus. For these jobs are more responsible and laborious, and at the same time pay less, than work in other economic services.

It may be impossible to alleviate the accountant's responsibility, but broad prospects for reducing the laboriousness have been worked out in accounting theory in close conjunction with related scientific disciplines. In practice, however, these innovations are difficult to introduce--not because of their complexity, but because of the shortage of cadres.

We must do everything possible to enhance the qualifications, prestige, and honesty of accounting personnel. The head accountant has always stood at the center of economic administration.

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REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN OBLAST FIRST SECRETARIES GIVE REPORTS AT PLENUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Apr 80 pp 1-2

[Article: "Steadily Improve Managerial and Political Activities: From the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A businesslike, objective discussion was held at the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum which discussed the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Party Committee's report on managerial and political activities to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the national economic plans and socialist pledges of the final year of the five-year plan.

In the report given by B. T. Goncharenko, oblast committee first secretary, it was pointed out that, in managing the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Ukrainian CP Congress, the oblast committee and the entire oblast party organization are guided by Plenum directives and CPSU Central Committee decrees and by the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee's recommendations and advice, which were articulated by Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy at the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Party Committee Plenum in December 1973, were very important in improving the performance of the oblast's party organizations.

Proceeding on the premise that the decisive condition for successful accomplishment of the goals set by the party is aggressive, goal-directed activity by primary party organizations, the oblast party committee, city party committees and rayon party committees are continually working to strengthen them managerially and politically and to increase their efficiency.

After the 25th CPSU Congress, the oblast party organization increased by 12,744 and its ranks now include almost 191,000 party members and candidate members. The nucleus of workers within the party organization has been strengthened. Workers comprise more than 68 percent of the new party augmentation. The assignment of communists in decisive national economic sectors is improving. Four-fifths of the CPSU members and candidate members are employed in physical production sectors.

We are trying, the speaker stated further, to draw each work group within the party's influence. During this period, an additional 102 primary party organizations, 322 shop party organizations and 536 party groups were established. A total of 2,601 primary party organizations are operating within the oblast. The overwhelming majority of them are functioning aggressively and are energetically transmitting the party's policies.

A key issue in the oblast party committee's activities is personnel selection, assignment and development. Daily attention is focused on developing a high degree of ideological maturity, competence, efficiency, a creative attitude toward work and responsibility for the job assigned in all managers. Party committees have begun to analyze the political and business traits of supervisory personnel more objectively and to test young, promising employees in practical jobs.

The oblast committee is striving for a situation where efficiency and attention to detail are more firmly established in the work style of party, labor union and Komsomol committees and Soviet and business agencies; where intelligent initiative is shown and a proforma attitude has been eliminated; and where people evaluate the situation critically. The political environment within the party oblast organization and in the oblast as a whole is good, emphasized B. T. Goncharenko. The workers fervently approve of the party's policies and are demonstrating their cohesiveness around the CPSU Central Committee and they are demonstrating a high degree of activity at work and in politics. The results of the last elections to the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet and to the local Soviets of People's Deputies are convincing proof of this.

The oblast party organization's managerial and political activities are subordinated to mobilizing the communists and all workers to fulfill the 10th Five-Year Plan's targets. During the past 4 years, the volume of industrial production in the oblast has increased by 12.7 percent and labor productivity has grown. Over 4.5 billion rubles of capital

investments were made. We brought 208 major industrial facilities onstream. In agriculture, the average annual gross output increased by 12.4 percent while the total increased by almost 400 million rubles.

There has been a steady rise in the workers' welfare in the oblast. During the current five-year plan, 3.4 million square meters of residential space were constructed; this made it possible for 300,000 people to obtain new apartments or to improve their housing conditions. New preschool facilities, schools, hospitals and marketing and service enterprises were put into operation.

In the campaign to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, an example of an innovative and creative approach to the job is being set by the best production groups and by leading production workers. Over 1 million tons of fuel apiece are being mined annually by the miners' work groups headed by communist A. Ya. Kolesnikov, V. G. Murzenko and N. N. Skrypnik. The names of metallurgists A. M. Kachalov, chemist V. V. Galkin, farm machine operator G. P. Filonenko, construction worker M. P. Kalyuzhna, binder L. I. Darma and many other innovators are well known in the oblast.

Thirty-three enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes; the cities of Krasnodon and Severodonetsk; and Leninskiy, Lutuginskiy and Belokurakinskiy rayons were awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. The groups which achieved outstanding successes received salutations from Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

At the same time, the speaker noted, we were not able to advance as outlined in the plan in the job of further improving production efficiency and job performance. From the beginning of the five-year plan, the targets for the most important indicator--labor productivity growth--have not been completely fulfilled. There is a lag in mechanizing and automating industrial processes. A number of enterprises are not fully utilizing new capacity. Lost work time is high. Several coal mining industrial associations are derelict. A number of city and rayon party committees and many mine party organizations have not been able to really mobilize mine collectives to overcome their difficulties and they are not setting high standards for in-house supervisory personnel to unconditionally fulfill the established plans.

The report focused a great deal of attention on the issues of building new mines and rehabilitating operational mines and to accelerating equipment replacements for mining resources. The solution of these problems requires concrete assistance from union and republic ministries for the coal industry.

The oblast party committee is taking the steps necessary to improve the performance of enterprises in ferrous metallurgy, especially the Kommunarsk metallurgical and coke by-product plants, as well as enterprises in the chemical, petrochemical and petroleum processing industries, machine building, other sectors and transportation organizations.

The oblast's party, Soviet and business agencies are continually working to improve capital construction jobs and to increase the effectiveness of capital investments. Nevertheless, there is still a critical problem in accumulating and investing the funds allocated and in putting key facilities on stream on time.

The 25th Ukrainian CP Congress criticized the Voroshilovgrad region for serious deficiencies in agricultural development. The corrective action for these deficiencies consisted of a package of measures which is being implemented in the oblast to boost agricultural production based on specialization and concentration and on introducing scientific achievements and advanced techniques. Agricultural materiel and equipment are being increased. Industrial enterprises and construction organizations are taking an active part in this job.

For three years of the five-year plan, the plans for selling the main types of agricultural produce to the state were fulfilled, except for sunflowers. However, based on the four-year totals, the oblast was in debt in grain, meat and milk. And, the problem was not just last year's dry spell. A considerable number of primary party organizations, business managers and experts are not persistent enough in achieving superior results. Some of the farms are not complying with technical agricultural requirements; they are making poor use of fertilizer and irrigated land; livestock productivity is low; and there is a lag in improving livestock strains.

Pursuant to the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, each farm, rayon and the oblast as a whole have developed concrete measures which not only make provisions for ensuring fulfillment of the plan for the final year of the five-year plan but also for selling additional agricultural produce to the state. Special attention is being focused on

improving the production and quality of fodder, primarily those containing protein, and to ensuring rational utilization of them.

In analyzing the results of our performance, said the speaker, we can clearly see that the oblast has done a lot and has a lot to do to improve the level of management and to boost production. Some business agencies and part of the managers and experts are slow in improving their management style, have not learned to single out the decisive link, foresee difficulties and find ways to overcome them. Instead of actually managing the job and holding the appropriate manager strictly accountable for fulfilling state plans and targets, a number of city and rayon party committees are undermining them at times, reconciling themselves to shortcomings and getting carried away with paperwork and meetings. The weak link is still management and follow-up. Certain party members are behaving passively and not showing any initiative.

The oblast party committee, the report emphasized, is persistently working to correct these and other deficiencies; it is trying to achieve a situation where all party commissions function as political management authorities, where they support an increase in the rate of economic and social development and where they improve their job of socializing workers as communists.

On the eve of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth, the open party meetings with the agenda "Live, Work and Fight Like Lenin and Like a Communist" were a demanding inspection of party ranks and an accounting of each communist's individual participation in carrying out the great leader's behests. They were conducted in a businesslike manner and promoted a further increase in the activities and responsibility of communists and of all workers.

The oblast's workers adopted stringent socialist pledges for the final year of the five-year plan. Their plans call for realizing an additional 88 million rubles of industrial output above the plan and for fulfilling the annual plan for contract jobs by 28 December. Agricultural workers pledged to produce 1.97 million tons of grain, make up last year's shortage in grain sales to the state and to fulfill the five-year plan procurement targets for vegetables, meat, eggs, fruit and other farm produce.

The first quarter state plans on industrial output, construction and installation, and sales of meat, milk and eggs to the state were overfulfilled. There was a decline in the number

of enterprises lagging behind. The five-year plan targets were fulfilled by 19 enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 1,478 shops, sections and crews and over 27,000 leading production workers.

We are taking into account the fact, pointed out B. T. Goncharenko, that the 1980 results are especially important. The current year tops off the entire five-year plan. It will be a year of active preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress. Party organizations and work groups are working steadfastly to welcome these significant events in a worthy manner.

The speaker assured the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, Politburo and plenum participants that the oblast's communists and all its workers would shoulder greater responsibility in implementing the party's plan.

The floor was given to A. A. Titarenko, Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee secretary. Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, he said, is one of the republic's major industrial regions. It also produces a significant share of agricultural produce. All of this imposes a great deal of responsibility on the oblast party organization for the efficient utilization of the powerful industrial potential established in the oblast and for fulfilling national economic plans.

In preparation for the plenum, a number of Central Committee members and candidate members, Auditing Commission members and a group of Central Committee departmental officials got acquainted with the status of the oblast party committees' managerial and political activities in localities to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Ukrainian CP Congress. They studied the performance of 17 city and rayon committees, almost 300 primary party organizations as well as Soviet, business, labor union and Komsomol agencies. Discussions were held with numerous executives, experts, scientists, deputies to Soviets, rank and file communists, workers and kolkhoz workers. Our comrades took part in a number of party committee plenums and numerous party and workers' meetings.

The analysis and study of the situation in localities showed that the oblast party organization is conducting aggressive, multi-faceted activities to mobilize the communists and all the oblast's workers to fulfill the economic and social goals of the 10th Five-Year Plan and to carry out the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and in his recent talk to voters.

After the 25th CPSU Congress, the oblast's party organization gained a great deal of experience and it did a lot to improve management of the economy, social and cultural development and ideological indoctrination.

A businesslike environment, complete readiness for action and creative enthusiasm were created within groups. To a great extent, this was facilitated by the oblast party committee's persistent activities in reinforcing key sections with politically mature, trained personnel and in increasing standards, discipline and responsibility.

A lot is being done by the oblast party committee to improve the performance of city and rayon committees and primary party organizations. The oblast party committee and many city and rayon committees have taken a more skillful and objective approach toward the accomplishment of current goals.

A great deal has really been accomplished. However, the oblast party organization, with its personnel and experience in skillfully accomplishing major national economic goals, can and must achieve a great deal more. This applies most of all to fulfilling the primary goal of the five-year plan--improving social production efficiency and job performance. The oblast has lagged behind in a number of indicators in industry, construction, transportation and agriculture.

Undoubtedly, objective difficulties have had their effect here. But, we cannot help but note that the intensive factors which guarantee growth in production and production efficiency are still being used poorly.

The lag in the oblast's leading industrial sector--the coal industry--is disturbing. Party committees are working intensely to correct this situation. Many of them have displayed a high degree of managerial ability and a creative approach to the problem; they have been able to ensure highly productive equipment utilization and they have been able to achieve good results. However, at many mines, the fundamental problems which determine their stable performance--and primarily the development of mining management and maximum utilization of current capacity--are still being solved in an unsatisfactory manner. The Pervomaysk and Stakhanov Coal Associations and the Sverdlovsk Anthracite Coal Association have been lagging behind for an extended period of time.

The oblast has a big job ahead of it in building and rehabilitating coal enterprises. Right now, in the current year, it

is necessary to bring 2.7 million tons of coal mining capacity on stream. This is not an easy job. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry for the Coal Industry and oblast organizations must take all the necessary steps to strengthen production facilities for mine construction organizations, rapidly staff them with workers and rapidly provide them with construction and tunneling equipment.

Not everything has been done to ensure stable performance by the Kommunarskiy Metallurgical Plant. The Ukrainian SSR Ministry for Ferrous Metallurgy must provide this enterprise with comprehensive assistance, especially in repairing blast furnace No 1, in boosting production and in developing a "logistics system," primarily an internal plant transportation system. Attention is being attracted by the poor performance of engineering and technical staff services and production management and control shop chiefs and by processing disruptions and above-plan equipment down time. Both the oblast committee and the Kommunarskiy City Party Committee heavily engaged in the plant's performance and they have made a considerable number of decisions. But, their efforts do not always have the required results.

The same kind of shortcomings exist in the management of individual enterprises in other industrial sectors.

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has focused the oblast party committee's attention on the serious deficiencies in managing capital construction. Party committees have improved the management of this sector. During the past 4 years, 26 percent more primary facilities were put into operation than during the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. The Voroshilovgrad home builders were the first in the republic to go over to the construction of houses with improved designs. But, even this sector is still not meeting a number of important indicators. Although the amount of incomplete construction has declined somewhat, it is still above the norm. The practice of diverting resources and manpower from major, key facilities has not been eliminated. There is a lag in building up production facility capacity for construction organizations. There is a lag in improving job performance, especially in civilian residential construction. This area requires serious assistance from the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Heavy Construction.

The oblast has developed concrete measures for the basic areas in developing agricultural production and for improving its efficiency. We would appreciate it if the oblast party committee,

rayon committees and the oblast executive committee would be more persistent in carrying them out. We have to say this because certain city and rayon committees are not able to isolate the key issue in this work or to implement the decisions. This is especially true of the Pervomaysk and Sverdlovsk City Party Committees and the Krasnodonskiy and Svatovskiy Rayon Party Committees.

The oblast party organization has a great deal of resources at its disposal to organize ideological indoctrination in a significantly better manner and to conduct it more effectively. For this purpose, it is primarily necessary to see to it that supervisory personnel and national economic experts engage in personnel indoctrination on a daily basis.

The party bureau and oblast committee secretariats must hold officials to whom the corresponding sections are assigned strictly accountable and they must increase their personal responsibility for carrying out decisions.

The oblast's supervisory personnel, said A. A. Titarenko in conclusion, are, as a whole, properly and critically evaluating the situation. The party activists treated the oblast party committee's report at the Central Committee Plenum with an understanding of their enormous responsibility. This makes it possible to express our confidence that the oblast party organization will cope with the goals assigned.

In their discussions, the plenum participants pointed out: the discussion of the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Party Committee's report convincingly shows that the Ukrainian CP Central Committee is consistently implementing a policy to conduct an in-depth study of the status in localities and to provide practical assistance to party committees in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Ukrainian CP Congress. The discussion helped them critically reevaluate their activities and draw the proper conclusions for a future increase in job efficiency and in successfully fulfilling the goals facing party organizations at the final milestone of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The people who worked on the Central Committee team in Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast--V. P. Mysnichenko and N. N. Nivalov, Khar'kovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Party Committee second secretaries and I. G. Vodenikov and V. I. Zharkov, Zaporozhskiy and Zhdanovskiy City Party Committee first secretaries--emphasized that the practice of participating in preparing this issue for the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum was very beneficial

to them in analyzing and disseminating the advanced techniques of managerial and political activities and in helping them contrast and evaluate their activities more objectively.

"We are all witnesses to the fact that," said V. P. Mysnichenko, "during recent years, the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat--guided by the requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions and recommendations--have steadily and persistently improved the style and methods of the republic's central agencies and local party committees. Only the most current and key problems are submitted for Central Committee review, problems for which concrete and effective decisions are developed. The new methods of preparing for and conducting the current Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum--where one of the republic's leading party organizations gives a report on its job--also served as a good example for us."

After some advice, desires and recommendations had been given to Voroshilovgradksaya Oblast's party committees, the speakers reported on what was being done in the Khar'kov and Dnepropetrovsk areas and in Zaporozh'ye and Zhdanov to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th Five-Year Plan's targets and to welcome the future 26th CPSU Congress and 26th Ukrainian CP Congress in a worthy manner.

I. G. Grintsov and V. S. Makarenko, Sumskaya and Krymskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretaries and other speakers focused a great deal of attention on introducing advanced techniques in production and on supporting and disseminating the patriotic initiatives approved by the CPSU Central Committee and Ukrainian CP Central Committee. For example, the persistent use of the experience gained by the L'vovskaya Oblast party organization for improving product quality helped industrial employees in the Sumskoye area to more than quadruple their output of items with the Seal of Quality and to exceed the level planned for this indicator for the end of the five-year plan. The dissemination of the Sumskaya Frunze Machine Building Production Association's initiatives--where a clear-cut system for managing production efficiency was developed and is being successfully employed--promoted a significant improvement in the performance of many work groups.

We should, the speakers pointed out, continue to make skillful and creative use of the experience and examples set by leading production workers and innovators, competition winners and the best groups to decisively combat a proforma approach in this area.

Concern for one of the republic's major industrial sectors--the coal industry--and concern for improving its performance permeated the remarks by A. Ya. Kolesnikov, pit boss of the Krasnodon Coal Production Association's Young Guards Mine and by I. I. Strel'chenko, section foreman of the Donetsk Coal Production Association's Trudovskaya Mine. Among the top priority goals of coal mining party committees, primary party organizations and groups, they cited a continuing search for and efficient utilization of internal production slack, the development of an atmosphere of collective efforts, all-round high standards and each individual's responsibility for fulfilling plans and socialist pledges and an irreconcilable attitude toward deficiencies. This is exactly what helps A. Ya. Kolesnikov's crew achieve uniform, superior performance. After becoming one of the first crews to meet the special Leninist effort, it brings 4,000 tons of coal to the surface on a daily basis and it is confidently proceeding toward its planned milestones: to complete the five-year target by Miners' Day and to bring the total of fuel mined since the beginning of the five-year plan up to 5 million tons by the 63rd Anniversary of Great October. The miners of I. I. Strel'chenko's section will fulfill their annual pledges by Lenin's anniversary. They will provide 22,000 tons of coal over and above the plan by this significant date.

Why is it that, alongside the leading groups in this and other sectors, there are also a considerable number of groups which are performing unevenly and which are not coping with the goals assigned? In answering this question, the speakers noted a shortage of highly productive equipment and cases of poor utilization of it, poor production management and a low level of work and industrial discipline. Taking corrective action on these kinds of deficiencies is a top priority task for party committees, primary party organizations and business managers. Ministries and planning agencies must make a more objective study of the issues of long-term production development and retooling production. The urgent problems which will have to be solved in this area were the leading topic of the remarks by Ya. Kulikov, Ukrainian SSR ferrous metallurgy minister, and G. K. Lubenets, minister of construction for enterprises in heavy industry.

"We, the city and rayon party committee first secretaries in attendance here," stated R. T. Didenko, Antratsitovskiy Rayon Party Committee first secretary, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast, "consider the oblast committee's report at the Central Committee Plenum as a test of political maturity and exceptional responsibility and as a high honor for and trust in the oblast party

organization. The preparations for the plenum were a model of the Leninist style. High principles, profundity and goodwill--this is what was typical of the study of the oblast's party committees' performance. Central Committee members and Central Committee staff officials met with the activists, listened to their opinions and saw their attitude toward the job."

"The communists and all the rayon's workers see their task as one of successfully carrying out the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the instructions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum, the decisions of the December 1979 Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum, the 1980 plans and the five-year plan as a whole.

"The efforts of the rayon's field and farm hands is not only directed at unconditionally fulfilling the final year's plan targets but also at producing additional output. We are campaigning for a gross grain harvest of 87,000 tons which is 12,000 tons above the plan. We will produce 3,000 tons of milk, 400 tons of meat and 9 million eggs above the plan. This will make it possible for the rayon to fulfill the five-year plan for sales of grain, vegetables, potatoes, fruit and meat to the state. The primary thing that should guarantee our success is the increased managerial and political activities directly within primary party organizations and work groups and an increase in the communists' leading role.

V. A. Vaslyayev, Nilolayevskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary, N. A. Korzh, Ukrainian SSR sovkhoz minister, and others devoted their remarks to the issues of the future development of agricultural production and to taking immediate steps to correct current deficiencies. They emphasized the importance of making more intensive use of equipment, fertilizer and all physical resources, of a further intensification of production specialization and concentration, of improving soil fertility and of introducing more productive grades and hybrids, progressive techniques and efficient work management methods. There is a need for further improvement in kolkhoz and sovkhoz production management and in the performance of all agricultural agencies--from the rayons up to the republic.

To a decisive extent, success in any job is determined by the people, by their level of training, competence and initiative. This is why practically every address at the plenum raised the urgent issues of personnel selection, assignment and development

and of developing reliable personnel reserves. V. M. Kavun, Zhitomirskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary and other comrades specifically talked about what is being done in this area. They talked about ways of increasing each supervisor's responsibility and each communist's responsibility for carrying out their party, official and public duty and about instilling in them an inherent need to work better and achieve more.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, appeared at the plenum.

(Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's remarks will be published in the next issue of this newspaper.)

The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum vividly demonstrated the desire of all the republic's communists and workers to increase their contribution to carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 10th Five-Year Plan and to welcome the 26th congress of their Leninist party in a worthy manner.

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REGIONAL

NEWS REPORT ON UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Apr 80 p 1

[Article: "News Report on Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Ukrainian CP Central Committee Plenum was held on 15 April 1980.

Invited to the plenum were: oblast party committee first secretaries, oblast executive committee chairmen, ministry and departmental managers not on the Central Committee or the Auditing Commission, Ukrainian CP Central Committee executives as well as Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Party Committee Bureau members and candidate members, a number of city committee and rayon committee first secretaries and several Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast enterprise managers.

Organizational issues were reviewed. Due to A. P. Batvin's assignment as the USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Czechoslovak SSR, he was relieved of his duties as a Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member. The plenum elevated Army Gen I. A. Gerasimov, commander of the Red Banner Kiev Military District, and B. V. Kachura, Donetskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary, from Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo members to full members.

The plenum elected Ye. V. Kachalovskiy, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary, and I. A. Mozgovyy, Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, as candidate members to the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo.

The plenum examined the issue "Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Party Committee Report on Managerial and Political Activities to Carry Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, National Economic

Plans and Socialist Pledges for the Final Year of the Five-Year Plan." This issue was addressed in a report made by B. T. Goncharenko, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Party Committee first Secretary.

The following comrades participated in the discussion: A. A. Titarenko, Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee secretary; I. G. Grintsov, Sumskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary; V. P. Myanichenko, Kharkovskaya Oblast Party Committee second secretary; V. M. Kavon, Zhitomirskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary; V. A. Vasiliyayev, Nikolayevskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary; N. N. Nevilov, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast Party Committee second secretary; A. Ya. Kolesnikov, pit boss at the Young Guards Mine of the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast Krasnodon Coal Production Association; Ya. P. Kulikov, Ukrainian SSR minister for ferrous metallurgy; V. I. Zharkov, Zhdanovskiy City Party Committee first secretary, Donetskaya Oblast; G. K. Lubenets, Ukrainian SSR minister for heavy industrial construction; V. S. Makarenko, Krymskaya Oblast Party Committee first secretary; I. T. Didenko, Antratsitovskiy Rayon Party Committee first secretary, Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast; I. I. Strel'chenko, section foreman at Trudovskaya Mine of the Donets Coal Production Association; N. A. Korzh, Ukrainian SSR sovkhoz minister; and I. G. Vodenikov, Zaporozhskiy City Party Committee first secretary.

Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary, spoke at the plenum.

The plenum adopted appropriate decrees on the issues examined.

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REGIONAL

MONOGRAPH ON UKRAINIAN-BELORUSSIAN TIES CRITICIZED

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 4, Apr 80 pp 89-92

Article by V. N. Dovgopol, A. Ye. Kucher, I. K. Rybalka: "Sources of the Inviolable Friendship Between the Ukrainian and Belorussian Peoples"

Text The life-giving friendship among the people of our socialist homeland has deep roots. Therefore, the comprehensive study of the history of each nation is not possible without studying the development of its relationships with fraternal nations in social and economic, political, and cultural areas.

It should be noted that recently social scientists have begun to study more thoroughly and in greater detail the important aspect of the USSR cooperation of nations at various stages of their development. In connection with this, the fundamental monograph comes to light which concerns issues of the establishment and development of friendship between the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples from ancient time to today.* This is the first such comprehensive study of the century-old interrelationship of both nations which has been made. It was carried out jointly by the efforts of scholars from the Belorussian SSR and Ukrainian SSR Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences.

The monograph is composed of two books. In the first one--THE HISTORICAL ROOTS OF FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY OF THE UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN PEOPLE--the authors followed the process of the establishment and development of the social and political, economic, and cultural ties of the fraternal nations until the victory of the February bourgeois-democratic revolution. In the second one--THE INVOLVABLE FRIENDSHIP OF THE UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN PEOPLE IN THE SOCIALIST PERIOD--the creative power of the friendship of the nations in the USSR was shown in concrete examples as an important natural development of the Soviet society.

* "THE HISTORICAL ROOTS OF FRIENDSHIP AND UNITY OF THE UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN PEOPLE," Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1978, 236 pages. "THE INVOLVABLE FRIENDSHIP OF THE UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN PEOPLE IN THE SOCIALIST PERIOD," Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1978, 272 pages. References to the books are given in the text.

Throughout the work moves the idea concerning the fact that the friendly relations of the Ukrainian and Belorussian people have carried, since olden times, a character in conformity with law. Moreover, they are studied not for themselves, but in the integral interrelationship with the general process of the establishment of friendship and cooperation among all people of our multi-national nation and primarily showing the leading role of the Russian people. Sources of friendship, as the authors correctly underscore, can be traced back to Kievan Russia which became the historical cradle for three fraternal nations--the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian. The common character of their origin, and the similarity of language and culture, greatly conditioned the nature of the ties between them also, which with time grew into the closest cooperation.

Studying the influence of various social and economic as well as geographic factors in the development of the relationships between the peoples, the authors particularly single out the area of production. In the work they show the process of the gradual expansion of economic ties for the Ukraine and Belorussia on the basis of the social division of labor. These constantly strengthening ties had a beneficial influence upon conducting branches of the economy, which in its turn promoted the formation and development of an all Russian domestic market.

In the monograph considerable attention is given to the struggle against foreign aggressors. This struggle was jointly conducted by workers of Russia, the Ukraine and Belorussia. The reader will find colorful descriptions of their participation in battles against Mongol-Tatar khan troops, German knights, Turkish, Polish and Swedish feudal lords, and the "Great Army" of Napoleon. They widely show the significance of the joint struggle of the masses against national and social oppression during the peasant--Cossack rebellion at the end of the 16th century and the first half of the 17th century, during the period of the war of liberation for the Ukrainian and Belorussian people in 1648-1654 which reflected their striving to be united with the Russian people.

The participation of the workers of the Ukraine and Belorussia in the struggle against autocratic-serfdom and capitalistic oppression was treated in a rather detailed fashion. The expansion and strengthening of revolutionary ties, the joint activity against class enemies are studied at all stages of the development of the liberation movement in Russia, in particular, during the time of the Decembrist revolt, the movement of revolutionary-democrats, the activity of social-democratic circles and groups, and mass demonstrations of the working class. An important significance in rallying all of the truly democratic and revolutionary powers of both nations was the development among them of various cultural ties.

The authors were able convincingly to show the titanic activity of the Bolshevik party and its founder V. I. Lenin, which was directed towards creating and strengthening the union of the working class and the peasantry--one of the most important conditions for overthrowing the czarist autocracy and capitalism and for establishing a dictatorship of the proletariat in

Russia. The examples given in the work give an idea of the tremendous assistance which Vladimir Il'ich constantly rendered to local committees of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party of the Ukraine and Belorussia in uniting both powers, expanding revolutionary work, in the struggle with various types of opportunist elements, Mensheviks, socialist-revolutionary, bourgeois nationalists and so on. The monograph shows the many-sided activity of the Bolsheviks of the Ukraine and Belorussia in leading strikes and in armed revolt during the first Russian revolution and in subsequent years.

Using interesting material, the authors illustrate the struggle of the workers in the Ukraine and Belorussia under the leadership of the Communist Party for developing the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist one, their participation along with Russian and other nations in the class battles for the victory of the Great October. The work shows the effective assistance of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars headed by V. I. Lenin, the Russian and Belorussian Red Guard, revolutionary soldiers and sailors working in the Ukraine in their struggle against Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalistic counter-revolution and Kaledin followers, and for establishing Soviet authority.

On the basis of the analysis of concrete material, the authors come to a logical conclusion which is fully founded: "In the course of decisive battle with interventionists, White Guard, nationalists and other counter-revolutionary powers, soviet patriotism among workers and the peasants of the Ukraine and Belorussia was brilliantly shown as was their devotion to the policy of the Communist Party and the ideals of socialism. The vital power of the ideas of proletarian internationalism, inviolable social and economic unity and the fighting friendship of the nations of the Soviet nation in protecting the victory of the Great October" (Volume 1, page 71) was demonstrated before the entire world.

The monograph shows that the workers of soviet republics, including the Ukrainian SSR and the Belorussian SSR, voluntarily united with the single union of the nation--USSR, embodying Lenin plan of the socialist reformation of the nation, and in a short historical period of time established a national economy, realized the industrialization, collectivization of agriculture, carried out a cultural revolution, and built the world's first socialist society. As a result of this, the friendship of the peoples of the USSR became a tremendous source of power for the Soviet government and became an effective power for social development.

One may read with interest the pages which tell of the fighting cooperation of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples during the years of severe trials of World War II, when shoulder to shoulder they along with all the nations of the USSR inflicted shattering attacks upon the German-fascist aggressors. Many Ukrainians worked in underground party organizations in Belorussia and Belorussians worked in underground party organizations of the Ukraine. The international unity of the Soviet people in the partisan movement was clearly shown. "...In the military victories of World War II," underscored

General Secretary of the CC CPSU L. I. Brezhnev, "the inviolable unity of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities in our country grew and became tempered." (BY LENIN'S COURSE, Vol 5, p 534).

Considerable attention is devoted in the book to the research of the cooperation and mutual assistance of soviet republics during the difficult post-war years at the stage of a developed socialism. The authors underscore that mature socialism exposed a broad area for carrying out the objective trend of the internationalization of social life, which under the new conditions of cooperation among fraternal people in the area of economy is occurring within the frameworks of a single national economic complex of the nation. Of the many facts noted in the work, it is apparent how inter-republic economic ties are developing today and in the course of the struggle of Ukrainian and Belorussian workers under the leadership of party organizations for implementing the historical plan of the 25th CPSU Congress.

In the work being reviewed, they trace the cooperation of the Ukraine and Belorussia in the area of cultural life at various stages of the development of the Soviet society. In particular, the issue concerns their mutual assistance in the struggle for eliminating illiteracy, for developing public education and that of higher education, of expanding interrepublic ties for scholars in solving many scientific problems by way of joint effort, for example, in studying natural resources of Poles'ya, Donbass, Dnepr, which are important for the national economy, on the mutual enrichment of literature and art for both republics. Strengthening cultural and scientific ties, as the authors correctly note, promote the further blossoming of Soviet culture, drawing the nations of the USSR together, and the internationalization of all areas of social life.

In summing up the general study, the collective of authors underscores that the international unity, friendship and fraternity of cooperation among all nations of our country express the great achievement of the Lenin national policy of the CPSU, are the life-giving source of the power and might of the Soviet State and an important moving force in building a communist society.

The general factual data given by the authors of the book as well as their conclusion are directed against bourgeois nationalism and nonscientific concepts of anti-communist ideologists. By its entire content, the work being reviewed convinces the reader of the fact that only because of the joint struggle against class enemies and because of the fraternal cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, an authentic democracy has been secured in the USSR as well as a steadfast growth of the economic and spiritual life of the working class.

We approve of the fact that in both books they have given surveys of literature on the studied problem. But, unfortunately, these surveys have not been thought out to the end and for some reason works which pertain to the general questions of Ukrainian and Belorussian history predominate. It would be advisable to more thoroughly analyze special works where friendship and cooperation among the nations are the direct subject of research.

In a number of places, particularly in the first book and in the first two chapters of the second one, the account and analysis of the material concerning the ties of the fraternal nations are inferior to parallel treatments of the events occurring in the Ukraine and Belorussia. We believe that in such a basic publication it would be advisable to study more thoroughly the process of forming the nations. This would give the authors an opportunity to expose the natural essence of their development more deeply.

In the work being reviewed the process of making specialization, cooperation deeper among enterprises and branches as an important condition for developing a multi-... economy in both republics is poorly treated. They do not adequately emphasize attention on the fact that the friendship of the nations is one of the characteristic features of a Soviet way of life.

Unfortunately, in the well published and formulated work there sometimes are unsuccessful wordings and repetition as well as typographical errors. Thus, in the preface of the first book, the authors carelessly formed the idea of what factors, or as they write "events," are the basis for the format of the research. To this they relate changes in the social and economic formation, peasant wars, social revolutions, and the protection of the homeland from foreign aggressors and others (see p 5). But these "events" are not equal and they cannot be placed in a row.

However, the indicated shortcomings do not change the general high rating of the monograph being reviewed. Through the efforts of scientific workers from two republics, a truly valuable work has been created which exposes the great power of fraternal friendship among the peoples of our homeland.

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OFFICIALS MUST RESPOND PROMPTLY TO WORKERS' COMPLAINTS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by V. Sokolov: "Not by Command Alone"]

[Text] N. N. Vinnichenko, a resident of Belichi near Kiev, lost her husband at the front. She raised two sons. Now they are living on their own with their own families. Her sons have begun to forget their sacred duty to help their mother, who, by the way, is also an invalid. Upon request of the editorial board of PRAVDA UKRAINY, Nadezhda Nesterovna's letter to that paper was reviewed by the Irpen' Gorispolkom, which paid a great deal of attention to the matter. The Belichi Furniture Factory where N. N. Vinnichenko formerly had worked paid what she owed for community services. By resolution of the Gorispolkom, the war widow was granted a one-time monetary allotment. Official letters were sent to the appropriate departments of the places of work of her ungrateful sons.

Kiev citizen G. I. Zaliznyak wrote a letter of appreciation to the editorial board on behalf of the residents of Building No 4-K, Zlatopol'skaya Street, regarding the fact that the city administration for state automobile inspection now has authorized only one-way traffic on that narrow street.

Other readers also report their satisfaction with measures taken as a result of their letters to the editor. Ye. I. Fel'dman of Chernigov reports that the balcony over his apartment was repaired after intervention from the Gorispolkom, and that now there is no problem regarding it. V. F. Ladonya, who lives on Nikitin Pereulok in Losovaya in the area of Kharkov, writes that a water hydrant has already been installed not far from his building. Once again the Gorispolkom has proven true to its word. The Vinnitskiy Oblispolkom heeded the remarks of Great-Patriotic-War invalid I. N. Petrochenko about the quality of repair work on a highway in the Nemirovskiy Rayon. V. S. Kolesnik from Slavyansk in the Donetsk area is also satisfied. As a result of a request to the editor, the Ukrainian Central Medical Technological Service (Ukrglavmedtekhnika) sent the lenses he needed, and new glasses were made for him in the local "Optika" shop.

Of course, officials as a rule efficiently and conscientiously carry out their professional duty even without reminders from the press. But unfortunately there are cases when even reminders do not help. Look what A. Ya. Pedan, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War from Sofiyevka in the Dnepropetrovsk area, wrote in his second letter: "The repair of my house promised last year has still not been completed." He also accused the workers of the Krivorozhskoye Interrayon Construction Administration of poorly executing the repair of his porch. E. V. Kupchenko, deputy director of energy supply of the Economic Planning Division (PEO) of "Kievenergo", did not keep the promise that he made a half year ago to Kiev resident I. P. Sivets to straighten out the individual apartment billings for electricity consumption at No 31 A. Korneychuk Prospekt. M. N. Tsaybulya of Borispol' appealed once again to the editorial board: in the 48-apartment building at No 45 Lenin Street where he lives, hot water has been available only at irregular intervals for a long time now. The management of the main administration of the Ukrainian Petroleum and Gas System (Ukrneftegazstroy), which is in charge of this building, has not responded.

At the November 1979 plenary session of the CC CPSU attention was given to the need of raising the level of personal responsibility for work assigned. However, in answers which the newspaper has received to statements and requests from the readers, the people guilty of the shortcomings revealed are not always mentioned by name. For example, Yu. A. Danilenko, the head of the Khersonskaya Oblast Communications Administration, answered the letter from T. P. Seregina of Makeyevka in the following way: "The acting chief of the communications department in Golaya Pristan' was punished for not promptly delivering the telegram." An inquiry had to be sent, and it turned out that it was G. A. Zatsarnyy who had received the reprimand.

Sometimes there is a legitimate reason for not filling a request, but the originator of the request is not informed of this. And as a result a second complaint is sent to the editor. That is what happened to the employees at a repair shop for honoring guarnatees in L'vov. Repair of a flashlight which had been sent by A. T. Kharchenko, a war invalid from Karlovka in the Poltava area, was delayed because of the lack of necessary parts, but this was never explained to him. The People's Control Committee of L'vovskaya Oblast was correct in obligating the management of the workshop to tighten up its supervision over the maintenance of proper order in the review of letters and complaints from the workers.

The educative role of workers collectives has been increasing significantly. When signals of failures and shortcomings are given, it apparently is usually desirable to discuss the results of investigating them within those collectives where they have been discovered. For example, G. N. Yermolin's letter concerning the violation of rules regarding customer service by the workers at the Orekhov Transport Agency (Zaporozhskaya Oblast) was discussed at a meeting of the collective of the Pologi dispatcher point.

Of course, a just punishment is an effective means of influence. However, one must not forget that for all of us it is not only the command for punishment which fosters a conscientious attitude toward the assigned task. As a rule, the influence of the collective and statements by ones fellow workers are very beneficial.

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CSO: 1800

NEED TO IMPROVE WORK OF LOCAL SOVIETS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by A. Batchenko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the UkrSSR: "To Improve the Work of the Soviets"]

[Text] The elections in February 1980 to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and the local soviets of people's deputies were a great event in the life of our multinational country. These elections were especially meaningful and significant since they took place during the year when the 10th Five-Year Plan is to be completed and active preparations are being made for the 26th CPSU Congress, and since this is the eve of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

The elections to the soviets have vividly demonstrated once again the triumph of socialist democracy, the loyalty of our people to their great motherland, and their monolithic solidarity around Lenin's party. By voting unanimously for the bloc of communist and non-party candidates, the soviet people have expressed with new force their whole-hearted approval of the domestic and foreign policies of the party and the soviet state, and of the actual work of the CC CPSU and of its politburo headed by the loyal Leninist and outstanding politician and statesman of modern time, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The results of the elections cannot help but please every soviet person. They are a convincing testimony to the solid ideological, political, and social unity of our society; to the great vitality of the philosophy of the soviet state; and to the expression of the real will of the people. In the Ukraine, as in the country as a whole, practically the entire adult population took part in the elections. Of the voters who took part in the elections, 99.98 percent voted for the bloc of communist and non-party candidates.

More than one-half million of the best sons and daughters of the Ukrainian people were elected to all of the soviets of the republic. Of the 650 deputies to the highest organ of state power, 31.4 percent are workers,

19.2 percent are kolkhoz farmers, 36 percent are women, and 16.5 percent are young people under 30 years of age. Workers and kolkhoz farmers comprise 72.6 percent of the local soviets of the 17th convocation, whereas the remaining members are specialists from various branches of the economy, employees from administrative and soviet agencies, managers of enterprises and construction projects, and party, trade union and Komsomol functionaries. Quite obviously the make-up of deputies vividly reflects the social structure of a developed socialist society. Such is the nature of a true democracy--a democracy based not on words but on deeds.

I

As V. I. Lenin wrote, "The democratic nature and socialist character of Soviet power are evidenced by the fact that the supreme administrative authority is in the hands of the soviets, which are made up of representatives of the working people..." Guided by Lenin's teachings about the soviets, the Communist Party has been tireless in its effort to strengthen their role.

Thanks to the concern of the party, the activities of the soviets have been raised to a new level in recent years. They have played an active role in the intensive stimulation of the economy and in the resolution of problems of social and cultural progress.

The experience of the work of the soviets has shown that most of the representative bodies of authority in the republic make full use of the broad economic laws granted to them by the constitutions of the USSR and the UkSSR. They are dealing much more effectively with problems of economic growth and are developing the productive activity of the workers by guiding their creative efforts to seek new sources for speeding up scientific and technical progress and to raise the productivity and quality of their labor.

With the growth of the activity of the soviets, the great possibilities at their disposal have become more apparent: namely, the initiative in the resolution of many problems of social and economic development; an accountable control over the work of governing bodies, enterprises and organizations; and a constant in-depth expansion of communications with the masses. The organizational work of the local bodies of people's government among the public is becoming more and more devoted to the attainment of practical results. Such a singlemindedness of purpose helps produce an atmosphere of creative inquiry in every work collective and fosters the birth of numerous patriotic undertakings, the authors of which, more times than not, turn out to be the elected representatives of the people themselves.

Take, for example, Vladimir Nikitovich Dovgal', the leader of a driller brigade in the central mine of the "Krivbassrud" production complex. The brigade of this celebrated miner, himself a deputy to the UkSSR Supreme Soviet, was the first in the basin to set up preventive measures against losses of ore in the coal faces. This innovation adopted in the Krivoy Rog mines brought about the saving of millions of tons of crude ore.

Seventy-four deputies to local soviets work at the Sumy Machine-building Association imeni M. B. Frunze. They set the pace for socialist competition and are the initiators of many positive things. For example, in the beginning of May of last year, a group of machine-worker deputies, headed by V. I. Kirichek, the leader of a brigade of pattern makers and member of the CPSU, took on additional responsibilities and appealed to all the workers of the association to fulfill the requirements of the fourth year of the five-year plan by the second anniversary of the constitution of the USSR. This initiative was supported by all the deputy groups of the oblast. Among the 26,000 production workers of the Sumy area who fulfilled the four-year program ahead of schedule, 9,000 were people's deputies.

By making wide use of time-tested ways and means of working among the masses, the local soviets of the republic, under the leadership of party organizations, are setting about to solve problems that are fundamental for the future development not only of a given enterprise, rayon or oblast, but of whole branches of the economy. A prime example of this is the active participation of the deputies of the Kamensko-Bugskiy Rayon of the L'vovskaya Oblast in introducing and perfecting assembly-line milk production technology.

The change-over to the new technology, which is taking place on the initiative of the rayon party organization, was preceded by extensive and complex preliminary measures. Preparation of the people played an important role. The main concern was to develop personal responsibility that would stimulate creative effort in each worker. This task was in the hands of the deputies. Thirty-six deputy positions were created with this goal in mind. They function even now in each production unit. Deputies supervised the implementation of resolutions adopted at sessions of the rayon soviet and at meetings of the ispolkom; they engaged in painstaking investigative work, consulting with specialists and scholars; they organized an active competition among the cattle raisers; and, what is most important, they stimulated enthusiasm through their own personal example. After all, the overwhelming majority of the deputies had become real experts in the new technology and they are the ones who hold the record milk yields. Assembly-line milk production technology has allowed the milk yield of each cow to increase by 352 kilograms compared to 1976 and its cost to decrease, and has allowed its quality to improve and the expenditure for feed per quintal of production to be cut sharply.

The achievements of the cattle raisers are now well known throughout the country. Their innovation has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee. To date it has been introduced on almost two-thirds of the farms of the oblast, and by 1983 this technique will be authorized for almost 14,000 farmsteads and enterprises of the republic. The success of the workers of the Kamensko-Bugskiy Rayon received a high rating in 1979. According to the results of the all-union socialist competition, the rayon was awarded the challenge red banner of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the CC Komsomol.

As the legitimate landlords over the land within their territory, the soviets are more and more successful in coordinating problems of economic development with social and cultural growth. This is especially true of the soviets of people's deputies of the Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Khar'kovskaya, Kiev, L'vovskaya, Chernigovskaya and other oblasts.

The elected representatives of Chernobayevskiy Rayon, Cherkasskaya Oblast, have amassed a great amount of experience in this matter. Uppermost in their minds at all times are problems concerning their competing to be population centers with a high productivity of labor, a high level of culture, and an exemplary social structure. Deputy groups and posts closely supervise the carrying out of resolutions adopted by the soviets and give concrete, practical assistance in implementing the plans that have been developed and in instilling the latest innovative techniques. This brings good results.

Over the four years of the present five-year plan, the average annual gross yield of grain in the area has increased by 18 percent over the preceding five-year plan; the yield of sugar beets has gone up by 46 percent; of vegetables, by 31 percent; and of fruits, by 71 percent. This is the best showing in the republic. A great deal has been done in this rayon to improve the quality of production of the fields and farmsteads. The payment to the farms for the sale to the state of produce of improved quality has increased by 71 percent, compared to the 9th Five-Year Plan. This comprises 4 million rubles of additional profit a year.

The strengthening of the economy of the farms has had a positive effect on solving problems related to social development. Under the active influence of the soviets of people's deputies, the volume of capital investment in housing construction has increased 2.2-fold compared to the same period of the 9th Five-Year Plan, whereas investment in the construction of schools and children's preschool establishments has doubled.

One could cite many similar examples of the comprehensive in-depth influence of the soviets on the economy and on social and cultural growth. And it is very important that the newly elected government bodies build upon the rich body of experience amassed by the soviets of the preceding convocation and make use of this experience to strengthen themselves. Undoubtedly, this will be beneficial in all of their diverse activities. After all, continuity in the activities of the soviets is a necessary condition for uninterruptedness and consistency in the acts performed by organs of administrative authority. This continuity serves to activate every elected representative and the soviets as a whole from the first days of their work after the elections.

II

The local soviets of the new convocation had their first sessions back in the beginning of March, at which time the executive committees and permanent commissions were selected and the leaders of the governing bodies were confirmed.

The UkrSSR Supreme Soviet convened just a few days ago. The deputies elected the presidium and the permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviet. The government of the republic, the UkrSSR Council of Ministers, was formed. The Supreme Court was chosen and the UkrSSR People's Control Committee was formed. The Supreme Soviet also examined and resolved other important questions.

Under the leadership of the party committees, much work has been done in further strengthening the soviet managerial personnel locally. Special attention has been given to the largest population unit, the rural and village soviets, where during the first sessions many more experienced people with college educations and specialists on the national economy were chosen as executives of the inspolkoms. As a result of the elections many new people were brought into the soviets at all levels, as well as into their subsidiary agencies. This means, as they say, that new blood, new thinking, and new energy has been injected, and the task is to channel this energy from the very beginning in the right direction, toward solving urgent problems.

This year is the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. A successful beginning for the work of the next five-year plan depends in many ways on the results of this year's work and on how the fulfillment of existing plans and obligations will be assured. Therefore, everyone should tackle together the realization of the prescribed goals, wholeheartedly, without "dilly-dallying."

The soviets of people's deputies of the present convocation will have to deal with great and complex matters connected with future economic, social and cultural development. Suffice it to say that the plan for economic and social development of the UkrSSR for 1980 calls for an increase in the national income over last year of 2.7 billion rubles; in industrial production, of 4.4 billion rubles; and in gross agricultural production, of 2.8 billion rubles.

The workers of the republic have taken upon themselves great socialist obligations for this year. It has been projected that they overfulfill the plan for industrial production by 915 million rubles, grow and harvest 53 million tons of grain, store not less than 1.1 billion poods of it in state bins, and produce 127 quintals of meat and 527 quintals of milk per 100 hectares of farm land. Consideration must be given to the problems of increasing the production of consumer goods; developing personal services for the workers, public education and medical services; improving the facilities of cities and villages; protecting the natural environment, and many other things.

The plans and obligations for the present year are not easy, but they must be fulfilled. This requires a great effort on the part of the workers, a mobilization of all reserves and capabilities, and great organizational work on the part of party and soviet agencies. It is also very important, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized at a meeting with the constituency of the Baumanskiy Okrug of Moscow in February of this year, that from the very beginning of their tenure of office the newly elected soviets emerge as the main force in the overall economic and social development in their respective areas of jurisdiction and that they be the real organizers of the workers'

collectives in striving for a worthy welcoming of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and for a successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

While adopting all of the best time-tested experience from their predecessors, the soviets of the new convocation must tirelessly improve the forms and methods of organizational work, persistently carry out the duties assigned to them, and increase the feeling of responsibility on the part of the managerial personnel for the state of affairs under their jurisdiction and for successfully carrying out the tasks established by the party.

An effort should be made to have the local governing and ruling bodies act creatively and along diverse lines but at the same time purposefully, with their energy concentrated in key directions.

Mass propaganda and information agencies can and should render substantial assistance to the soviets in improving the practical side of their activities and in spreading information about the body of experience amassed by them. Unfortunately, one still rarely encounters profound and interesting material about the workings of the soviets on the pages of newspapers and magazines or on television and radio broadcasts.

While mobilizing the workers to successfully achieve the great and complex goals that face the country, the Communist Party insistently demands that the leadership be in complete command of modern methods of government, have a feeling for innovations, perceive possibilities for development, make use of the knowledge and experience of others, and be able to find the most effective means of solving problems that arise.

As was emphasized by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CC CPSU and First Secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, at a meeting with the constituency of the Bagleyevskiy electoral district of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, "To manage well today means to intelligently make use of the wealth of amassed experience and the enormous economic potential now in existence." These requirements must be fundamental to the activities of the soviets, our managerial leaders.

This is what actually happens sometimes. In our republic, for example, we have an excellent trend: "Manual labor--onto the shoulders of machines!" The success of its originators, the Zaporozh'ye innovators as well as people's deputies, who took an active part in introducing and solidifying this undertaking, is well known. They created more than 100 sectors, laboratories and shops for designing and preparing means of mechanization which lightened the work load of 32,000 workers. But in the republic as a whole the proportion of manual labor is still very high. In the construction industry, for example, it exceeds 50 percent.

Hundreds of large and small collectives compete under the slogan: "Work without laggars." As part of this movement there emerged many interesting

forms and methods for relaying innovative experience to those who were lagging behind, ways for workers to render mutual assistance to one another, and ways to give moral and material stimulation to achieve high quantitative and qualitative performance indices. There has been success, of course, but this competition has not as yet acquired a truly mass character. Since the beginning of this year many enterprises in the republic failed to meet the production plan and provided the country with considerably less than their share of the required output.

It still happens quite frequently that decisions regarding urgent problems discussed at sessions of the soviets or at meetings of the ispolkoms lack concreteness and do not reflect a profound analysis of the situation. It is therefore very difficult to organize an effective check as to whether or not they are carried out. It also happens that the decision might be good; the period designated for carrying it out, realistic; and that the task itself is tackled with enthusiasm. However, in a month or two, with the commotion of everyday life enthusiasm wanes, new concerns arise, and the old ones never do get beyond the paper stage. We are not yet free of managers who are very businesslike and energetic only when they are turning over projects to others; but when the need arises to organize the execution of their own idea or supervise its application, their enthusiasm suddenly wanes.

The most effective means of educating such managers and removing serious deficiencies in the work of individual enterprises and branches of the economy of the republic is further involvement of the broadest masses of workers in managerial and supervisory work. At the present time over 580,000 public volunteer organizations comprised of about nine million people assist the representative organs of government of the republic in resolving important problems dealing with the economy, social and cultural growth, increased production of consumer goods, and the improvement of public services. According to V. I. Lenin's graphic description, it is precisely the enlisting of workers in the day-to-day running of the state that is the "miraculous means" that is capable "in one fell swoop of expanding our state apparatus tenfold." And the apparatus itself may also serve today as a convincing example of the broadening and deepening of democratic principles in its actual work. After all, more than 2800 nonstaff departments operate in conjunction with the executive committees of the local soviets of the UkrSSR, and more than 25,000 persons work on them as volunteers. The number of nonstaff instructors and inspectors within the ispolkom system of the local soviets, their departments and administrations is over 72 thousand.

And the number of Aktiv members continues to grow. In the soviets they learn the art of governmental administration and contribute all of their experience to the soviets. During recent years there has not been a single matter in the republic--requiring mass participation for its resolution--to which especially these activists did not respond.

But we must always remember that it is not enough to involve a person in the activities of a governing body. He must be helped and taught and made acquainted with the wealth of experience amassed by the soviets. Experience

over the years has shown that the more people know about the plans and projects of the soviets and the more confident they become that their opinions will necessarily be considered, the more active they will become and the more militant will become the soviets of people's deputies.

This is very important. After all, only in this way is it possible to fulfill in a fuller and better way the resolution of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers 'Regarding the Improvement of Planning and Increasing the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Raising the Efficiency and Quality of Production.' The first important steps have already been taken in carrying out this resolution. From September to November of last year all aspects of this question were examined by the oblast, city and rayon soviets.

The enactments that they passed took into account the requirements set forth in the resolutions of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Presidium of the UkrSSR Supreme Soviet on this matter. The ispolkoms of the local governing bodies took measures to raise the level of plan-related work in all branches of the economy, to speed up the implementation of production capabilities and increase the effectiveness of capital investments, and to strengthen the role of economic levers and stimulation. The implementation of these plans and enactments is one of the most important goals of the soviets and their multimillion-member aktiv.

III

Work with voter mandates occupies a prominent place in the organizational activities of the soviets of people's deputies at all levels. The mandates express the most varied needs of the population, and each one of them contains a grain of popular input. This is also confirmed by an analysis of the mandates given by the voters to their individual deputies to the present convocation. They deal with the broadest set of problems of economic and social development, continued improvement in the operation of soviet and governmental agencies, and the intensification of communist training for the workers.

An efficient system has been worked out in the republic for introducing, examining and organizing the implementation of mandates. In accordance with the requirements of the constitution, part of them are considered when the plans for economic and social development are being worked out. Implementation of another part is organized by a deputy in conjunction with his aktiv. In many cities of the republic it has become a widespread practice for the soviets to pool the resources of enterprises and economic establishments of various jurisdictions for purposes of carrying out projects connected with meeting the mandates.

The population itself has made a significant contribution to the realization of many mandates. All of this brings good results. Suffice it to say that almost all of the mandates taken on by the local soviets of the preceding convocation have been carried out. This means that hundreds of schools, hospitals, libraries, clubs, trade enterprises and consumer and household service organizations have been put into operation.

But the work with mandates ought to be improved even further. All efforts, knowledge and experience should be applied to fulfill the main mandate of the voters: to continue improving the efficiency, responsibility and discipline in all sectors of the economy.

The deputies of the UkrSSR Supreme Soviet and local governing bodies have begun to carry out their administrative obligations. These are people who have won respect and trust through selfless work and active political, administrative and social activities; people who think and act from the point of view of the state and are capable of successfully carrying out the obligations of plenipotentiaries of the people in governing bodies of the country.

As L. I. Brezhnev emphasized in his speech to the voters, "The power of the Soviets does not lie only in its mass character. It is determined first and foremost by how each, I emphasize each deputy, each official, carries out his work. The authority of the worker, no matter what post he might occupy, does not come from without. It is earned through personal efforts, daily work and tangible accomplishments. Only in this way can the respect of the people be achieved."

These parting words are dear to all the elected representatives of the people who have begun to carry out their governmental responsibilities during the decisive effort of the Soviet people to carry out the plans of the 25th CPSU Congress. It will be their job to organize the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th party congress and the program of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev inspire and multiply our forces tenfold. And the people are convinced that the deputies will honorably fulfill the tasks entrusted to them.

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CSO: 1800

KIRGHIZIYA'S USUBALIYEV CRITICIZES LOCALIST TENDENCIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 80 p 2

Interview with T.U. Usualiyev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya by PRAVDA special correspondents M. Poltoranin and V. Shirokov in Frunze, date not given

Text Letters to PRAVDA report various cases. Valuable freight was traveling, let us say, to a Siberian rayon, but at an intermediate station (in a port) it was removed under a specious pretext to be used "for local needs." Or, a crew arrived to lay a gas pipeline in a certain oblast and the local leaders, took advantage of the moment to have the visiting specialists lay a water line.... In everyday life there are still quite a few situations of this kind, in which local interests prevail to the detriment of the national cause. Sectionalism, regionalism and regional selfishness are the accurate terms which V.I. Lenin gave for the word localism. And it is this which undermines economic relations and leads to unexpected interruptions in the operations of many collectives. However, this is not the only problem. Narrow departmental tendencies also cause tangible harm to the state. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev talked about the need to oppose with great firmness the onslaught of localism and departmentalism.

What causes these phenomena? Is there a reliable barrier against them and what kind of role should the party committees play here? These questions were discussed in a conversation held by PRAVDA correspondents with T.U. Usualiyev, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghiziya.

Answer "Although the concepts of 'localism' and 'departmentalism' would seem to lie in different spheres," noted Turdukan Usubaliyevich, "there is no great gap between them. They are essentially two poles of one proprietary position, which is expressed succinctly in the word 'mine.' The difference is only that at one end the interests of 'my' rayon or 'my' oblast are put above all else, and at the other end it is the interests of 'my' association or ministry. How do people come by these attitudes? There are various ways, of course. Sometimes we ourselves do not notice how we develop these qualities little by little in a manager. Let us say, a young and successful plant or sovkhoz director has been able to achieve a reduction in the plan for his enterprise or has been able to dump some poor-quality output on his inexperienced neighbor. What do you think the attitude is toward this kind of manager locally?"

Question They should set him straight...

Answer Yes, it is that way sometimes. But at other times, unfortunately, he is set up as an example to others; he is called an efficient manager. This director then rises to a rayon, oblast or ministerial capacity, and his former habits remain. In time his selfishness comes out, but in a departmental rather than a regional context.

Let us take, for example, the managers A. Uzagaliyev and V. Zavorokhin. They did not always think about common concerns; nonetheless, they were entrusted with positions as secretaries of the Ak-Talinskiy and Ak-Suyskiy party raykoms. Here, they acquired a taste for power and they began to engage openly in localism and to encourage it in the actions of their subordinates. The secretaries had to be fired from their positions. Localism and departmentalism frequently arise, it seems to me, from people's desire to increase at any cost the prestige of the work place for which they are responsible and to obtain advantages over others. At any cost! And to look better than others. Not to be better but just to look better.

Question That is, you see the moral sources of localism and departmentalism in vanity. It would be hard to raise an objection to this. But, on the other hand, if a manager does not stand up firmly for the prestige of "his" work place, what then?

Answer This problem definitely does have another side. When no-one is worrying about the honor of "his" enterprise or rayon, the result may be indifference. And what does that lead to? At one time, for example, it was necessary to fire the secretary of the Narynskiy obkom of the party, M. Dzhumusaliyev, because of his inertia. There is here an invisible boundary which must not be crossed. To use the words of the Eastern moralist: "If I am not for myself, who will be? But if I am only for myself, what am I?" In other words, a manager must work to ensure that his "mine" and "ours" are not in conflict. First the national interests and then the others....

Question 7 Pardon me, Turdakun Usubaliyevich. You have said that he "must work to ensure." But how, by what methods? It is obvious that this is not such a simple task.

Answer 7 Absolutely, but if the ideas of "mine" and "yours" were so easy to combine in every person, we would not now be talking about this problem of localism. Unfortunately, however, it exists and requires, as the November plenum of the Central Committee noted, more attention from the party committees. A planned struggle against this vice is essential. Because this localism is like a weed. If you do not destroy the roots it will come up again.

There are many examples of this kind. Take just product deliveries to other economic regions of the country. Localism was suppressed in one place and it cropped up in another. Then a decision was made to undertake more thorough preventive measures and to strengthen educational work. But, of course, this kind of problem will not be solved in two or three years. But there are many facts which show that results have been achieved. In particular, the initiative by the machine builders in the city of Frunze who used the slogan "All orders from the fraternal republic met by the deadline!" is supported by dozens of enterprises.

Question 7 Before this meeting with you we visited several of the republic's enterprises. And we became interested in this initiative. Indeed, local orders are being given a lower priority by collectives; goods are sent out of the republic first and only then is work started to meet local needs. Is this being done throughout Kirghiziya?

Answer 7 Yes. And the moral and material incentives of the collectives contribute to this. Measures of this kind help to develop a collective spirit among managers in addition to increasing the unconditional subordination to national interests. It is easiest to justify oneself to an "alien" consumer when an order has not been filled. You compose a formal note saying "we did not have such and such, they did not give us such and such, and that is all." To put it simply, you have dumped the blame on others. It cannot be checked from afar. But here that routine will not work: the potential of every enterprise is well known. And people are working at full tilt. In recent years there have been very few cases of plants in Kirghiziya which have been unable to fulfill orders on time for the fraternal republics. The Frunze gorkom of the party and its first secretary, K. Moldobayev, have expended considerable energy in the development and dissemination of measures to provide a firm foundation for this initiative.

Increased demands for the prompt dispatch of goods to other republics have also been made on managers of kolkhoz's and sovkhoz's. It is no accident that Kirghiziya constantly overfulfills its quotas for deliveries to the all-union fund of vegetables, fruits and other products. In general, if there are no strict demands in this area, as in other matters, appeals to a manager's sense of duty and conscience may prove useless.

Question 7 "The Kirghiz party organization has had considerable success in the struggle against localism. And the people with whom we met at the republic's enterprises were impressed by the aggressiveness with which this noble work is being carried out. And at a recent plenum of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee sharp criticism was expressed of one form of localism--dependence.

Answer 7 Dependence also takes a variety of forms. And each one is more dangerous than the next. Take the managers of animal-husbandry complexes. Their obligation is to organize their work in such a way that the stores have more meat products. As you know, a limit has been established on how much meat a village can use for its own intra-farm needs. And the amount provided for these purposes is more than adequate. But workers frequently sell their personal cattle at advantageous prices to the reception points and then go to the sovkhоз warehouse to buy their products at cost. And at times managers do not prevent this.

There are other types of dependence. There are people who do not take care of the fodder procured for publicly-owned cattle and then later demand grain fodder from the state stocks. And it is given to them because one does not want to doom animals to death. K. Zhyrgalbekov, a "staff petitioner" of this kind, was fired from his position as first secretary of the Dzhungal'skiy party raykom. And he was still perplexed as to why. And after tens of thousands of sheep had died in the rayon as a result of this practice.

The "dependent" has no concern for what is "ours." Give it all to him, it is all for him. The farm manager who acts in this dependent way sees even in the help given by city residents who act as sponsors only another opportunity to take more without giving anything in return. The republic's party committees are working to solve these problems, but clearly the work is inadequate. The republic still has quite a few bottlenecks.

Question 7 The November plenum of the party Central Committee mentioned that obkom and gorkom secretaries are required to stop the pilfering of capital investments and the removal of workers and materials from important facilities. It is appropriate to recall the story of the cleanup which followed the earthquake in Oshskaya Oblast. We know that a decree was adopted on this subject by the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party. What has changed since that time?

Answer 7 Much has changed. But first a bit about the essence of the issue. At the time of the catastrophe resources and funds were sent to the effected rayons (and the entire republic extended assistance!), but some of the Oshskaya officials did in fact approach the matter from a localist point of view. They decided on the quiet, as they say, to use construction crews in zones which were untouched by the earthquake. At a session of the Central Committee buro the

obkom and obispokom employees were seriously reprimanded. Managers have drawn the appropriate conclusions.

I will say more: the Central Committee did not limit itself to an examination of the case of localism in Oshskaya Oblast. The situation with regard to unplanned construction throughout Kirghizia was studied. It turned out that resources which have been released for important state facilities are frequently used by local authorities for second-priority construction projects. The Central Committee adopted a decree on this occasion as well. We will be following its implementation.

Question Other people look on localist actions by officials in a different way. There is nothing dangerous in these actions, they say, because the person is not trying for anything for himself "personally." Everything that is done benefits our people, and if it is not for them it will be for others. What is your attitude toward this point of view?

Answer Not for themselves personally? That I would like to see! It is precisely personal gain that prompts most localist actions. One official who piles on the work wants to hold on to his position in this way, and a second is simply making a career. But this is not the heart of the matter. I will tell you about the danger of localism. It is many-sided: it kills rivers with effluent, it results in the assignment of "one's own" personnel in other places, and it gives rise to incomplete work.... One could go on with this list for a long time. But localism inflicts the most appreciable injury when it latches on to a new idea.

It is now the era of concentration in production. But this is, as everyone knows, a difficult matter which requires a psychological break. "Let it be only a small cow-shed but mine," is the way many economic planners think. However, we are moving toward the construction of inter-enterprise complexes which are more profitable. People see and are becoming convinced themselves. One such complex is the Alchalin'skiy, which has been set up in Chuyskiy Rayon, where they have established for it a special farm to produce fodder for it. No matter how hard they tried, localism could not be avoided. The first secretary of the Chuyskiy party raykom, A. Vasil'chenko, began to take charge of the fodder from the special farm and send it to the farms in his own rayon. Thus are good ideas sometimes compromised. Similar instances must be abruptly curtailed.

Another example shows how far localism can lead officials astray. The Kurpsayskaya GES is being built on the Naryna River, and the cement for it is being supplied by the Kuvasayskiy Combine, which is located about 100 kilometers away in the neighboring oblast. The enterprise failed to send the hydro-project builders more than 20,000 tons of cement; as a result, a collective consisting of 9,000 people was idle for

about a month. Maybe the combine was not meeting the plan? On the contrary, it is providing output in excess of the plan targets. It is simply that the materials intended for the Kurpsay, at the direction of the local officials, have been kept back to meet the needs of their own economic region. Moreover, cement of high quality is not being used as planned. This case must, of course, receive an appropriate judgment. Thus to talk about the inoffensiveness of localist tendencies is to suffer from political short-sightedness. Localism is just as dangerous as departmentalism.

Question? And clearly, the methods of combatting it are largely the same?

Answer? We cannot give a monosyllabic answer. We have already talked about the two poles of one position. Thus, no matter how you turn it around, the essence is the same. It is the same, notorious "dirty linen." Both localists and departmentalists fear that it will be washed in public. In my opinion, the suppression of criticism draws strength from the depths of these two phenomena. When B. Abdyldayev, head of the Keminskiy ROVD [expansion unknown], was relieved of his duties for persecuting his subordinates, attention was directed to the fact that in his actions he was defending both the honor of the uniform and of his rayon.

In the struggle against departmentalism we more often make use of preventive and educational measures. We are attempting to increase the role of the party's rayon and city committees.

Both localism and departmentalism fear publicity. It is important for the press to show more convincingly how destructive the proprietary actions by managers can be.

It is natural that the struggle against departmentalism has its own specific features. There is the strictness of the republic's price committee, which puts down attempts by the ministries to sell their products at higher prices, to strengthen the local authority of the soviet organs, and much else. But the main feature is that a number of departmental problems can only be resolved from above.

Question? Why?

Answer? Because the union ministries are also guilty of departmentalism at times. We know the republic organizations better. Although here, too, of course, misunderstandings happen. Here is an example: at the request of the republic's leading organs, the enterprises of a number of ministers were assigned to produce stakes to hold up grape vines. But certain ministers considered this job to be petty and "not in their line." As a result of their irresponsible attitude toward a republic-wide matter, 1,500 hectares of vines were lost last year. By a decision of the Central Committee bureau we have meted out strict punishment to

S. Turenov, the Kirghiz SSR minister of agriculture and to other officials. Lessons of this kind are not given in vain.

It is more difficult to demand that departments in distant locations watch out for national interests. As the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out, USSR Gosplan must be stricter and firmer in this area. And there are a considerable number of contexts in which it can do this. For example, there is a lack of housing and social-cultural facilities in mining towns and settlements due to the meagerness of the resources appropriated by the Ministry of the Coal Industry. In the search for "easy output" some departments do not think about developing the social facilities of their local enterprises. And this is why there are frequent shortages of manpower and their output is achieved at a high cost.

Question Many of the republic's communists were talking about precisely this at the report and election party meetings. We saw generalized critical comments in the Central Committee Department. There, by the way, one feels that some of the statements of opinions contain a reproach directed against the obkoms and the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party for being weak in their opposition to the selfish interests of departments. The list is supposedly long, and the results insignificant.

Answer No objection can be made. Departmentalism has in truth given rise to many letters. And sometimes a trivial question takes up volumes. But sometimes the issue is more difficult and there is still nothing to say. For several years, for example, we have been corresponding with people about the establishment of an agro-industrial association "Plodovoshcheprom" in the republic. Experience shows that this is a promising business. Fewer vegetables will be lost, and that means that more will end up on the tables of the working people. The establishment of the complex only requires that the enterprises of various union ministries be combined. And that is where we hit the snag. All the officials have agreed to merge their units into one, but under the condition that the complex will come under "their" department. V. Lein, the USSR minister of the food industry, has even prepared and sent to us a draft of a plan under which the Council of Ministers of the Kirghiz SSR will make the newly-established association come under the Ministry of the Food Industry. And in the meantime the matter rests.

The struggle against localism and departmentalism must be carried on at every work place and with all available means. Measures to improve the economic mechanism will help in this regard. In meeting the requirements of the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, we shall increase the demands made on officials at all levels. This constitutes a very important reserve for the improvement of party leadership of the economy.

8543
CSO: 1800

RADIO TASHKENT'S BROADCASTING DESCRIBED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 7 May 80 p 2

[Article by U. Ibraqimov, chairman of the Uzbekistan SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "The People's Voice"]

[Text] It is difficult to conceive of what life would be like today without radio. But radio, invented by that distinguished Russian scientist A.S. Popov, is more, at the present time, than a very modern means of communication. It has become, at the same time, a powerful propaganda instrument. And we are able to state with firmness and pride that the development of radio in the Soviet Union is inseparably connected with the name of the leader, V.I. Lenin. Lenin participated directly in the creation of scientific and industrial centers connected with bringing about the creation and production of radio technology tools and equipment. Lenin, who noted the class character of radio broadcasting, called it the meeting place and rostrum of the millions and confirmed the great role of "the paperless and universal newspaper" in propagandizing communist ideas. Our beloved party, carrying on the traditions of the leader, is devoting untiring effort with respect to the development of radio broadcasting and the improvement of its material and technical base and in the area of raising the ideological and artistic levels of television programs and radio broadcasts. What is taking place can be seen in just the Uzbekistan SSR alone.

Radio broadcasting goes on 24 hours a day, throughout the year, in Uzbekistan. Whereas in 1954 all the radio stations of Tashkent and regional programing offices produced only 18 hours of programing in a 24 hour period today 54.5 hours of programing is presented by them. Programs from Tashkent Radio, broadcast in Uzbek, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh and Tatar, amount to 33 hours and programs to foreign countries 8 hours. Programing of the Karakalpak ASSR, and of all regional radio broadcasting programing offices of our republic, produce 13.5 hours of programing in a 24 hour period.

Uzbek creative organizations are carrying out, in all of their propaganda and agitation work, the decrees of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the decree on "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" of the party central committee and the directives

and instructions of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the presidium of the USSR supreme soviet. Uzbek creative organizations are putting the major emphasis in their daily activities on assisting, in every possible way, party organizations in their mobilization of the broad masses of the workers to fulfill completely and overfulfill the tasks of the 10th Five-Year-Plan.

Everyone will remember that in 1956 the Uzbekistan Television Station began operations in Tashkent. In those days there was only two hours of programming a day. In the nearly quarter of a century now past many changes have taken place in Uzbek television. The amount of programming has reached 8.5 hours for the first television channel and 3.5 hours for the second channel. The average amount of color programs and films is 5.5 hours. Three years ago the building of a new television center, considered the largest in Central Asia, was completed and put into operation. At the present time two large studios and five program units are operating in this center.

We realize that it is our basic goal that our social-political and literary-artistic broadcasts and programs reveal, meaningfully, clearly and completely, the leadership role of the communist party in Soviet social life and show, directly, the achievements attained by the workers of Uzbekistan and of the fraternal republic in carrying out communist construction plans. Through the broadcasts and programs listeners and television viewers are acquainted with the Leninist theoretical legacy. How the traditions of the leader, V.I. Lenin, are being carried on is shown through examples from the Uzbekistan and other union republics.

Uzbek radio and television journalists are taking action to show, in their broadcasts, the love of the Uzbek people for V.I. Lenin and their unwavering loyalty to his traditions. The theme of the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples occupies a leading place in the programs broadcast through the air to educate workers and young people in the spirit of communist internationalism. Series programs such as "We are Patriotic Internationalists," "The Way Revealed by Lenin" and "The Friendly Banner" are leaving behind a good impression upon radio listeners.

It is natural that important problems of the people's economy find their reflection in television and radio broadcasting. Effort is being made in the programs: "The Uzbekistan Worker" and "Uzbekistan Industry" to increase the influence of competition and likewise show, in more depth, the role of education. Many programs are schools of real experience.

Propaganda on problems of agricultural production development has become a major theme for both media. Both radio and television have become real rostrums for kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, agricultural specialists, workers of preparation organizations or, in a word, all persons connected with increased production of cotton. Programs concerning agricultural advances are broadcast and shown regularly.

Attention is being devoted to programs and broadcasts directed at broad propagandization of the organizational and political work of rural communists. Problems of educating the younger generation in the communist spirit are touched upon broadly through the "Youth" and "Uzbekistan Youth" radio station and television studio programs. Various genre and forms are employed in narrating about tasks of komsomol youth during their education and concerning how decrees of the 25th Congress of our Party, loved by boys and girls, are being carried out.

Literary, dramatic and musical programs are warmly received during the year. Letters have been received concerning "The Writer and the Five-Year-Plan," "New Works of Uzbekistan Writers," "Poetry Evening" and "Heroes of Our Time" and program series on fine works of writers of the fraternal republics. Just now viewers and listeners are being broadly acquainted with famous works of world literature and music and folk creativity. The 35th anniversary of the victory gained by the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War has become one of the most important themes in television programs and radio broadcasts. The programs "Courage," "Soldiers Letters" and "Eternal Courage" bring together participants in the war and persons and producers who were heroic at the front and behind the lines. Just now special reports are also being broadcast. The broadcasts "Just 35 Years Ago," heard through the "Light House" news program, are favorites of the radio listeners.

At the present time there are functioning in Uzbekistan 11 regional television and radio broadcasting committees and 148 local radio broadcasting programing offices. The Samarkand, Syr Darya, Bukhara, Ferghana and Karakalpakistan regional committees broadcast in three or more languages. Tashkent radio, since it broadcasts to foreign countries, has become one of the major centers of the Soviet Union. At the present time Radio Tashkent broadcasts are not only heard in Near and Middle Eastern, South and East Asian countries, but in most of the countries of the world as well. Broadcasts from the Uzbekistan capital are made in English, Hindi, Urdu, Uighur, Persian and Arabic and likewise in Uzbek for our countrymen living in foreign countries. In programs broadcast to foreign countries there is propagandization of the foreign political activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union intended to promote peace and nonaggression and the Soviet peace program is explained in detail. Just now interesting programing is being offered on changes in the Soviet east that have taken place under the Soviet regime and about what the results have been of the unyielding friendship and socialist internationalism of the Soviet peoples.

Radio Day is, at present, also a festival of many thousands of communications workers. The merit of Uzbek radio and television, which reaches to every family of workers in our republic, is great. The fact that powerful radio-television stations have been put into operation at the cities of Bukhara, Gulistan, Qongghirat and Qoqan means that very populous rayon of Bukhara oblast, the Mirza-chol desert, the Ferghana valley and the neck of the Aral sea can now receive television in two channels and that 89 percent of the republic's population now has the possibility of receiving color television programs. Just now old radio relay lines are being reconstructed and renovated. Just now, among a number of celebrations of the Spring of the last year of the 10th Five-Year-Plan, we celebrate, on the eve of the great festival of the liberation of humanity from the yoke of fascism our festival. Recently this festival has become a general festival.

REGIONAL

PLANS UNFULFILLED IN ADZHARSKAYA ASSR ENTERPRISES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 29 Apr 80 p 2

Article by M. Makharadze, chief of the Statistical Administration of the Adzharskaya ASSR: "Statistics Pose Questions"

Text The problems raised in the letter written by the assemblyman fitter A. Misheladze of the Tbilisi Gazoapparat Plant are undoubtedly pressing. A discussion of them is timely. Really, each person must be responsible for discipline in production. But with this it is important to bear in mind that discipline is a capacious concept. It does not only extend to the plan or to an agreement. For example, it directly relates to the finances and organization of labor. In short, there is no sector in production where it is not necessary to be concerned with discipline. Discipline is everywhere and in everything. It is also in statistics which often presents "difficult" questions.

Today they speak of the adherence to plan discipline in Adzhariy with particular concern. They say that this is because incidents of breaking planned tasks have increased recently. On the whole, our indicators are good, but here in particular... Thus, the number of those who are behind, that is those who could not handle the planned tasks of last year in output as well as in the sale of products, increased in comparison with 1978 by more than a factor of 1.5. Such large industrial enterprises as the Batumskiy Oil Refining Plant, machine building and transformer plants did not achieve the control figures. Let us note especially that all of these enterprises are subordinate to the union. In general it should be said that the situation in this group of enterprises in Adzhariy tense circumstances are taking shape: their share of the entire industrial output in the autonomous republic is over 45 percent, and the rate here has noticeably decreased.

Statistics indicate that this could be avoided. How? Very simply: preserve the rate of the growth of the productivity of labor. But this is the point, that these rates were lowered in the plans for 18 enterprises. In this manner, what developed is that one step backwards was simply planned;

moreover, it was planned completely without foundation and without thoroughly studying it. This step created the possibility to stay in one place for the collective of the enterprises. Stay in one place and...the plan fell. They acted irresponsibly. They did so not only directly in production, but they also miscalculated in the ministries and branches where, apparently, they thought less of business and more of favorable indicators.

The most characteristic prerequisite for infringing upon the planned discipline is the faulty practice of adjusting planned tasks. The damage which it creates is tremendous. In the autonomous republic scale it can be stated to be 55 million rubles: the volume of production decreased this amount as a result of unfounded adjustments made during the four years of the five-year plan. Let us take last year. The plans are "being cut" by 24 industrial enterprises and they are short 27,900,000 rubles in production. The Batum electromechanical, shipbuilding, chemical-pharmaceutical plants, tobacco, confectionery, tea hanging and the Kobuletskaya cotton factory, leather-footwear union and other enterprises report carrying out planned tasks while consumers wait at their doorsteps in hopes of receiving long-awaited supplies.

Adjustments to the plan are possible only in the most exceptional cases. But in fact it is often used only as insurance. "Enterprising" business executives do not avoid turning to "the top" with a request to cut the tasks given to them by the enterprise, even if their work is accurately adjusted. Moreover, carefully thought out reasons are given and the request itself is supported by "a detailed account and economic basis." "At the top" they agree--another time, by force of habit, they do not go into the essence of the question. That is when the same thing happens as did at the Batumskiy meat combine. The persistent request of its leadership to adjust the annual plan for the enterprise found sympathizers in the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry: the task for selling was reduced by 346,000 rubles. But the year came to an end and it appeared that the meat combine was able not only to manage the "difficult" plan, but also to exceed it by 630,000 rubles. Similar facts can be cited for the Batumskiy fruit plant, breweries, the Adzharskiy polygraphic production association, and the Shuakhevskiy Rayon Industrial Combine.

Now we shall turn to the exceptional case when an adjustment is possible. How can it be guarded from mistakes? How is it possible to have it be realized in close correspondence with the existing rule? A decisive role here is played by the economic services. But it is not a secret that in a number of our organizations and enterprises they are still not at the necessary level and the analysis of business and financial activity there is thus far unsatisfactory. This means that an inaccurate projection for future plans is possible. This is what happens when at the end of the year end review it becomes known that the confirmed task required adjustment. Here they correct it. They establish a new plan. But can this be called a plan and the process itself future planning!?

Here is another scourge of production which has a direct relationship to the discussion concerning responsibility and unity of the word and action. This was the habit which had compromised itself thousand of times and belonged to the poor business executives was to cover up various "failures" of internal order. For we are able to be on time with gross production output which means that little is demanded of us. And the list and assortment of things is a business which, is our own fault, and will come with time and is not great. And besides this in the system of planning, in recent years, the role of natural indicators has grown. It is exactly according to such indicators that today the work of any industrial enterprise is objectively evaluated. But many continue to work according to the old method. Last year more than half of the industrial subdivisions of the autonomous republic were not able to cope with the tasks according to the list and assortment, that is, they did not meet the plan for sales having been short 21,400,000 rubles worth of products which were delivered to the subcontractors. The number of such breaks is becoming frightening--there were 936 of them. And what about the agreed upon discipline? Naturally, it is not necessary here to speak of either discipline or of some business. But it is necessary to speak about fines. Last year's sum for carelessness was 1,629,000 rubles. Among those owing it were the Batumskiy electro-mechanical plant, oil refining and machine building, transformer plants, and the sewing production association...

The discussion concerning labor discipline is special. It is exactly with labor discipline that the plan begins, that the assortment begins, and that the adjustment begins. I will leave figures for now. Last year for no apparent reason, we lost tens of thousands of man-days. Simple calculation indicates that as a result, the industry of Adzhariy was short of production by more than four million rubles. Particularly great was the number of lost workdays at the Adzharskiy combine of the canning industry, at the transformer plant, at the sewing production association, and enterprises of local industry. Here is what is interesting. Instead of approaching the truancy more decisively, as well as absences from work without good reason and in this manner reduce the amount of lost time to a minimum, at many of the enterprises they preferred another method of equalizing the problem: they organized work in an inopportune time.

In conclusion I would like to say that now at the concluding stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan, it is time for many of us to soberly view the figures. Let the figures of success not blind us. Let us look at the foundation, that is at the "charred" figures. They must serve not only as a signal for concern, but they must also indicate how one can get out of the inertia in planning and for methods of management.

8714
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

UIGHUR PRESS ON EAST TURKISTAN CENSUS

Historical Background

Alma Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 13 May 80 p 4

[Article by Jaghda Babalıqov: "The Population of Eastern Turkistan"]

[Text] The author of this two-part article, Comrade Jaghda Babalıqov was born in Chechek in the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. In 1940 he actively participated in the national liberation struggle against the Kuomintang reactionary regime, serving in the national army with the rank of Lt Colonel. In his official duties, which began in 1950, J. Babalıqov worked as chairman of the Ili-Kazakh Autonomous Oblast' from 1956-1958. Then, in 1958, under persecution of the Maoist regime, J. Babalıqov was put in a "labor reform" camp. He crossed over into the Soviet Union in 1961, and now works for the Kazakh-language journal MÄDENIET JANÄ TURMIS which is published in Alma-Ata. J. Babalıqov is reporting to the reader on one of the questions which he has researched for a long time.

From the economic, social and cultural side, the plan for the progressive development of a society is based on the growth possibility of the population. From this point of view, conducting a census of the population is extremely important, both for the country and the people in the country.

The classics of Marxism-Leninism have given their attention to this matter. In the well-known work of Karl Marx: "The People, Crime and Poverty"-- "No matter how dry these figures arranged in compact columns in official reports appear and in spite of their frequency in dry words and political jargon, they give much valuable material for the general progress of nations and for history. What attracts our attention the most is the tabulation of the population."

Knowing the exact population of the people in a country and not changing the results of a census conducted on a scientific basis must be dependent on the scientific and cultural level of the country, and on the justice or injustice of its political direction.

Historically, what is called Eastern Turkistan--today the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region in north-west China, was an independent state well-known to the world at one time. Xinjiang, suffering under the destructive tyranny of the Chinese colonialists for more than two centuries, fell under the barbaric dictatorship of the Maoists. In the period since the population of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region was conducted, no scientific demographic analyses were forthcoming.

According to historical data, in China a census was conducted 4000 years ago. In the Kazakh Steppe, in the period of Mänggu Tömürkhan, a grandson of Batu Khan, and the son of Tyghan, took something very similar to a census of the population of the Dasht-i Kipchak for the third time in 1276. Whether a census was conducted in Eastern Turkistan which adjoins these two states at any earlier time is unknown. According to some data, in the time of the Guan-shui khanate of the Manchu empire (1908) a census of the population of Eastern Turkistan was also counted. In this regard, the Uighur historian Panahi (his penname), in his work "Uighur History", points out that "the first census of the population of Eastern Turkistan was taken in the year 1326 a.H. (i.e., 1980)." But it is incorrect to state that no census was conducted in Eastern Turkistan before this time. We meet many inaccuracies and suppositions based on the existing materials we possess. The historian Panahi writes in his work: "I was at the time 9 years old. My father was ordered not to enter the names of everyone in the family in the census book. My father was compelled to enter only three or four names instead of everyone. At this point, a noble named Qadirbeg came, and two more names were written down. One way or the other, 9 of the 12 people living in the household were entered in the book. I am one of those who was listed in this census. Of the almost 50 members of my family living in this village, less than half were entered into the census. Finally, there are many similar examples at that time... In my opinion, 90 percent of the population living in Eastern Turkistan in that year were excluded from the census. It is possible that it could have been different in other areas. There is no doubt, however, that 80 percent of the population remained outside the census." In 1909 the Ch'ing (Chinese) Government declared that the population of Eastern Turkestan was half a million. The statement of the historian Panahi, that the census of Eastern Turkistan was not correctly taken, is probably true. Because the people lived in ignorance, in the embrace of ancient religious moral habits, certain of the defects of the census are known. But, for every family, to escape from the census according to number, in other words, when they were counted as fewer, in order to save the children of the family from the army, and because this meant that so many were living outside the census, the population shriveled. The Manchu empire, when the above factor is taken into consideration, was unable to conduct a complete, accurate census of the population.

As a result of numerous similar reasons, it is obvious that the census of the population of Eastern Turkistan was not taken completely. If we consider that, if the historian Panahi says that "80 percent of the population were not counted in the census," and that only half a million were included,

according to the Chinese Government, in the census, we can hypothesize that, at this time, the population of Eastern Turkistan must have been 6 to 7 million.

Subsequently, a census was conducted in 1926-1928. The reason for the shrinking of the population is incomprehensible to us. But based on this census, the Chinese Government declared the population of East Turkistan to be 3-3.5 million, of which, the Uighurs totalled 50 percent of the local population, namely 1,750,000. The Chinese, constituting 15 percent, totalled 525,000. Dungans, at 15 percent, numbered also 525,000. Kazakhs, at 437,000, were 12 percent of the population. Mongols were 5 percent - at 175,000. Manchus, at 87,500 were 2.5 percent of the total population. In these data, the Dagur, Sibo and Solan nations of Eastern Turkistan were not even mentioned. It is possible that these nations were added to the count of the Manchus. Nor were Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Tatars or Tajiks mentioned. We hypothesize that there is a possibility that the Kazakhs were added to the Uighur figures.

The Kuomintang reactionaries threw these statistics into a state of total chaos. They reduced the number of Uighurs but, on the other hand, increased the number of Manchus and the Chinese. For example, the Soviet scholar S.I. Bruka, wrote in his work "The Ethnic Composition of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region in the Peoples Republic of China," about the descendants of the Manchus: "Manchurians belong to the Tungus group. Among themselves they can be divided in the Manchurian, Sibo, Solan and Dagur families. In Xinjiang, they number roughly 20,000."

In the above census, there were 525,000 Chinese in Eastern Turkistan. Data taken in later periods do not confirm this. For example, the Sheng Shih-ts'ai Government in Eastern Turkistan in 1940 said that "in Xinjiang there is a population of 4 million." Of these peoples: "73.28 percent were Uighur; 10.9 percent Kazakh; 6.5 percent Chinese; 4.2 percent Dungans; 2.1 percent Kirghiz; 2.1 percent Mongol; 0.4 percent Tajik; 0.2 percent Sibo; 0.2 percent Uzbek; and Tatars, Solons and Manchus 0.1 percent." Since this data puts the number of Chinese in Eastern Turkistan in 1940 at 6.5 percent, it means that there were 250-260,000. As noted in the above cited article by the Soviet scholar S.I. Bruka: "If 6 percent of the population in Xinjiang were Chinese, that would mean roughly 300,000.

The next census was taken on 30 June 1953 in the Maoist period; 2,500,000 participated in taking the census. This is not to say it was an exact census. It was, however, more complete than the preceding counts. In the book "Flourishing Xinjiang" published in Urumchi in 1955, it says: "The population of Xinjiang in 1945 was 4,200,000" (the Chinese are included in this figure).

In October 1954 the State Census Administration of the PRC announced the results of the 1953 census. In it they say that "the population of Xinjiang is 4,873,608," of which Chinese constituted some 300,000.

In 1957 the Chinese Government put out a report called "National-Territorial Autonomous Areas Created in 'Our Country.'" In this report the population of Xinjiang was mentioned to be 5,149,000, of which the Chinese numbered 550,000.

In 1959 the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Regional Government said: "At the end of 1958, the population of Xinjiang was 5,850,000, of which the Chinese were 1,000,000."

The four reports cited above show the rapid growth of the Chinese population in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Certainly, this increase was not natural, as demonstrated by the statistics, it is clear that there was migration.

If we examine the population as declared in the above-mentioned four reports and compare the figures with the later population, we become witness to a disgrace: From 1950 to 1957 social reforms were carried out in the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. These were the years in which the situation of the people in the Maoist period improved the most. According to Maoist statistics, the population in this region increased by only 17,000.

Subsequently, as conditions deteriorated beginning in 1957-1958 the population of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region increased by 26,000. This number reminds us of the comical folk saying: "For every four of us who are born, seven die." These years marked the culminating point of the adventuristic movements. During the so-called "Great Leap Forward," "the General Line" and "People's Communes," the people were forced to attack granaries of the Chinese Government because grain was not being distributed. The Maoists began to employ strategems to reduce the dissatisfactions of the people. One of their machinations in this period: "The standard of living of the people is improving day-to-day, for example, the population is growing steadily" is a quote. They were compelled to say, however, that in these 2 years the population increased by 260,000. This number has no bearing on the natural growth tradition of the people, it was only said to mask their political crimes.

Current Problems

Alma Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur 14 May 80 p 4

[Part II of article by Jaghda Babaliquov: "The Population of Eastern Turkistan"]

[Text] In the speech of Premier Zhou Enlai on 4 August 1954 on the national question, he said: "The people of China grow 2.5 percent a year, sometimes between 3 and 3.4 percent." If we take an average of 2.5 percent as a natural growth rate, this means that it is possible to add 120-130 thousand people to the population of the region according to the population of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region as given in the official Maoist census conducted throughout the entire country in 1953--namely 4,873,608. There is a vast difference between this index and adding an average 17,000 in the years 1953 to 1957.

Coming to the uninterrupted perfidy inflicted on the population of the non-Chinese peoples by the Manchu empire, the Kuomintang reactionaries and the Maoists, let us examine the historical proof and compare them, by analogy, to what happened. In an historical work, "Where is Xinjiang Going?", written in 1941 by the historical Li Daching, and based on reports of the West China inspection tour, he says: "In Xinjiang there are 6,971,000 practising Muslims, and 137,400 people of other faiths." This is close to 2,300,000 less than the figure given by the Maoist Government in 1953.

In the edition of "The History of Eastern Turkistan" by the Uighur historian Mamtimin Bughra, and published in Pakistan in 1947, discussing the census conducted in Eastern Turkistan in 1920, he says: "The total population of Eastern Turkistan is 7,000,000. Of this, Uighurs constitute 5,500,000; there are 500,000 Mongols, and the remainder are Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Daghurs and Chinese." This is 2,500 more than in the Maoist date of 1953.

In an article which appeared in the 3d issue of the magazine CHE DE [phonetic] which was published in Shanghai in 1942 and entitled "A Look at the Population of Xinjiang" it is said that "there are close to 6,000,000 people in Xinjiang. Of them, the Uighurs total 4,868,200; the Kazakhs 691,565; the Kirghiz 72,190; and the remainder are other nationalities." This is close to 2,100,000 larger than the number issued by Sheng Shih-ts'ai for these years. It is close to 1,500,000 greater than the Maoist data of 1953.

The head of the Xinjiang regional government in 1944, (Wu Jing Xing) at a meeting of leadership cadres from the interior said: "There are 6,200,000 people in Xinjiang. On examining the number of people living in a specific area, we find that the region is underpopulated. One must bear in mind that in the next 10 to 15 years, the population of Xinjiang will reach 20 to 30 million." These data are 1,500,000 greater than the Maoist data of 1953.

In the 1947 issue of KURASH [STRUGGLE] magazine, in the February and March issues, it says: "There are only 7,000,000 Uighurs in Xinjiang." If we add on the other nationalities of Xinjiang, the total would be 7 to 7.5 million. In other words, no matter how we interpret these data, there were 7,000,000 people in Eastern Turkistan in the 1940's.

Of the cited historical data, only the meager data of Memtimin Bughra pertains to the period of the 1920's. The fact that the government in the period 1941 to 1947 did not publicly disclose the other data, and the fact that known data was secretly decreased in number, is known.

Let us address ourselves to the decreased data in order to prove for one more time the meaninglessness of this data.

In 1959, in a booklet entitled "New Great Successes in Xinjiang Over the Last 10 Years," published by the "Xinjiang People's Press," the results of the organizational work of the peoples' communes is set forth. To quote:

"The number of peoples' communes in the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region" is 451. (This includes 65 communes connected with animal husbandry). Within the communes--both farming and animal husbandry, there are 1,151,467 families. This figure constitutes 96.6 percent of all farmers and breeders. Based on this data, they wanted to increase the number of farmers. For this reason, it was necessary to ascertain exactly how many people were in each family. In October 1955 in the Tashqorghan-Tajik autonomous area of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region there were "1,668 Tajik, Uighur, and Kirghiz families consisting of 9,142 souls." In other words, on the average each family consisted of 5.48 people. In September 1957 in the Kunos area of the Ili-Kazakh Autonomous Oblast there were 11 nationalities, 9,053 families, 45,027 souls of which the Chinese numbered 292. The average family in this area contained 4.97 people. Taking both areas together--the Kunos and the Tashqorghan area--there were an average of 5.29 people to each family. If one considers that each of the 1,151,467 families mentioned in the report issued on the organization of the people's communes, then the total is 6,091,260 people. As the figure cited above shows, 96.6 percent are composed of farmers. Counting the remaining 3.4 percent as farmers, there were some 6,300,000 farmers living in settlements and localities in the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. Based on data from the PRC State Census Administration of 1953, "86.74 percent of the population of the PRC live in farms and villages, and 13.26 percent in cities, "and if we assume that 13.26 percent of the population of Xinjiang live in cities, that would give a population of the area roughly, 7,200,000. Certainly, these are not precise statistics. Whatever the case, this statistic based on the number of families in the area strengthens the historical sources cited above. Altogether, it is one-third higher than the population declared by the Maoist Government.

In conducting the 1953 PRC census in Xinjiang, a regional census commission under the Xinjiang regional government was set up. On 19 July 1954 this commission put out a summary of the census. In the summary it said "The population of the area is 7,314,120. Within this, there are 6,301,964 Uighurs (85.3 percent), 642,756 Kazakhs (8.7 percent), and 369,400 others (5 percent). "After some time had passed the Deputy Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the All-China Council of Peoples Representative Saifudin Aziziyet met with Mao Zedong in Beijing who congratulated him by saying: "There are more than 6,000,000 Uighurs. You are, of all the minorities of China, in first place." At the same time that Saifudin Aziziy joyfully repeated these words from the mouth of Mao Zedong, the State Census Administration of the Mao Government said "the population of Xinjiang is 4,873,608."

In other words, the Mao Government in taking the 1953 census, reduced the population of Xinjiang by 2,440,512. In other words, 33.4 percent of the general population was concealed. On this basis, there is no doubt that the populations of other national minorities in the PRC have been subject to a similar duplicity. As far as we are concerned, a correct count of the population of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region has not been taken for a long time. The most accurate of the censuses taken was that of 1953. It was not, however, conducted completely under conditions of counting which

are demographically acceptable. In information on the PRC census put out by the PRC Census Commission in November 1954, it is said: "In the work of analyzing and organizing the general census data, a lot of satisfactory analytical work has been done in many parts of the country. As for peripheral areas where communication is difficult, different methods were applied. In other words, it was based on data from the local government." It is confirmed that the areas to which the State Census Administration referred were all areas occupied by national minorities. One of these is the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region. In and of itself it is known that no complete census was taken of the nomadic and semi-nomadic Kazakh, Kirghiz, and Mongol peoples in the pastures and wide valleys where they practise animal husbandry. It would not be far from the truth to estimate that the number of Jungarian Kazakhs must be 1,000,000 larger.

The majority (80-90 percent) of the population of the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region are occupied with farming and animal husbandry, and live on the steppe or in villages. When the men and women are young they have turned traditionally to building a family. Among them the custom of stopping a birth by abortion or other means have not found favor. In Xinjiang many youths, being educated and mature, have turned to a good tradition. On 4 August 1954 Prime Minister Zhou Enlai said: "The population of China grows at the rate of 2.5 percent a year, but in some areas at 3 to 3.4 percent"; if we consider 2.5 percent as the bottom line, and taking the non-Chinese population of Xinjiang in 1953 as a starting point, this means that in the 27 intervening years, there is no doubt that that population has grown to 12,000,000.

The goal of the Mao Government in reducing the populations of national minorities, by saying that 'you are small', consists of intimidation and desecration, spiritual oppression, an economic squeeze, the destruction of their specifically national characteristics, and rapid assimilation. In short, one must say that it is their evil intention to destroy the concept of national minorities in the country, and to expunge from history all that is national in character.

9676
CSO: 1810

KAZAKH WRITER ON EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 19 Jan 80 p 3

[Article by Sirbay Maulenov: "Justice Triumphs"]

[Text] This morning everybody is talking about Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's reply to questions put to him by a PRAVDA correspondent. His highlyeloquent reply, reflecting deep thought, with every word carefully weighed and selected, speaking calmly and with measured reason, rang out firmly and clearly, penetrating the people's hearts and souls. Our country is not alone. The peoples of the world share the Soviet Union's concern with and view of today's complex events and its abiding optimism that a lasting solution will be found. The leader of the Soviet state has announced to the entire world the view held by our people. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. Government and bloodthirsty hobgoblin circles of arrogant, grasping imperialist forces and the sworn enemies of peace, are seeking to profit from the situation in Afghanistan, engaging in slander and a policy of provocation, vigorously spreading lies, and making the international situation even more complicated.

The enemies of peace cannot bear to see Afghanistan become a free, independent country. The U.S. Government, meddling in another country's internal affairs, seeks to dominate that country. They are stretching out their bloody hands to seize the land of others, to rob it of its wealth. They employ all kinds of clever devices to conceal and camouflage their evil designs. However, all their cunning and deceit is clearly and totally evident.

If we examine the past, we can see everywhere the bloody tracks of U.S. ruling circles. It is a well-known fact that when World War II came to an end U.S. ruling circles sought to thwart a peace agreement. Attempting to seize other countries, to deprive them of their independence, they endeavored to prevent these countries from escaping from the grasp of their power. This would mean that the bloody war had been fought in vain. Honest, upright people in these countries denounced the evil encroachers in no uncertain terms. A poem by Qasym Amanzholov, flaming with bitter anger, portrays for us the America of 1951.

The wolf becomes
So accustomed to blood,
On the soil of others,
Which your father treasures.

Years have passed since then. Today the U.S. Government, revealing its true countenance, has openly perpetrated evil deeds. America's hired murderers sought to steal the freedom of the Afghan people, who had chosen the road of liberty and independence. Their aim was to crush and force to its knees a revolutionary people which had taken its destiny into its own hands and had taken a step toward the free world. Placing bloody fetters on that country, their aim was to transform it into a base from which they could attack us from the south. The entire world knows that they made Amin, sworn enemy of the Afghan people, into their own blind instrument, and transformed the entire country into a prison. With the April revolution spreading a spirit of freedom, their aim was to continue holding the people in chains and to strangle the nation. The Afghan people, however, which had only recently begun governing its own destiny, proceeded with heart and soul with the task of defending the free world. The alien aggressors were unable to deceive them. The Soviet Union, which has been enjoying a good life for the past 60 years, could not stand by idly while its southern neighbor was in a difficult predicament. It responded to the pleas of this freedom-loving people with the warm embrace of a blood brother. In this difficult period of hostile encirclement, they came to their neighbor for help. This was not at all to the liking of the American aggressors and bugbear assassins of the imperialist thieves in the night. Throwing up a smoke screen to conceal the truth, they are leveling all kinds of slander at the Soviet Union. Lie's saddle is narrow, however, and the road of truth is long. Men of honor and uprightness throughout the world will not permit the triumph of justice to be thwarted.

There is an abundance of proof of direct intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs by the U.S. aggressors. Is it not the U.S. ruling circles which have been giving aid and patronage to the bloody-weaponed bugbears who have recently been threatening peril and danger to noble Herat, site of Alisher Navoi's grave, to quote Aybek, city of poets? Has not the White House been giving aid and assistance in supplying arms to the troublemakers via Pakistan?

Is not the noble blood of Salvador Allende, leader of the freedom-loving Chilean people, on the hands of the U.S. ruling circles? Was it not the bloodthirsty, evil-scheming jackals who were the cause of the premature death of dedicated internationalist poet Pablo Neruda, a highly-gifted individual who viewed the entire world as his home and who viewed the fate of mankind as his own fate? The poet Pablo Neruda, a son of our times, attended the Second USSR Writers' Congress, capturing the hearts of the Kazakh poets whom he met and with whom he conversed during that congress. He was extremely pleased that his poems have been published in Kazakh, and he presented to his translator, Qaynekey Jarmaghambetov, a

Spanish-language volume of his poetry which had just come out. This great man, strongly affected by his own country's sad fate, was filled with grief and bitter resentment. Broken-hearted, he took ill and died a premature death. The fascist junta, fearing his body, set about outrageously to assault this great poet's spirit. This mark of grief, this mark of torment will be healed when freedom once again dawns in his Chilean homeland.

The Vietnamese nation, a heroic people in Southeast Asia, has suffered greatly at the hands of the aggressors. First Vietnam was the target of U.S. aggression, and now China's militarists have placed Vietnam in peril, repeatedly swooping in like vultures to attack foreign soil, threatening, and repeatedly attacking with bullet and flame, spilling blood in the process. America and China are in complete congruity with one another as regards devices and methods employed. It is a well-known fact that the United States is supplying China with arms and egging it on.

Focusing attention on the predatory actions on the part of U.S. ruling circles, only negative consequences can come from threatening the use of arms against the revolutionary Iranian people, establishing naval bases containing nuclear weapons close to the shores of Iran, and forcing a U.S. dictate on another country. The United States has stolen Iran's wealth, has insulted its people, ruthlessly annihilating honest citizens, protecting the former Shah from prosecution before a court of justice, and offering him secret aid and assistance, the U.S. Government acting with obsequiousness while plundering another country's very life. Now they would seek to hold back the progress of the world with the cold harshness of war.

In its struggle for the cause of world peace, the Soviet Union has become the world's solid fortress and bulwark of peace. We shall not back down from anybody's bellicose posturings. On many occasions enemies have seen our firmness and fortitude. I am a veteran of the Great Patriotic War. I saw the enemy-besieged Leningrad with my own eyes. Reminiscing about the Leningrad and Volkov fronts, it was 35 years ago that the siege of Leningrad was being broken, the enemy was being driven back, and our forces were advancing. Neither hunger nor cold nor bullets nor bombs could halt us on our just road. Our just cause was emerging triumphant, and we rose up to victory. We are standing guard today as well. We are guarding peace. We are standing guard over the happiness of mankind. As L. I. Brezhnev stated in his reply to the questions put by the PRAVDA correspondent: "Our people and our country, meeting the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan and carrying out the party's plans, are advancing with resolute stride along the road of building communism. Soviet citizens and our friends in other countries can be confident that our Leninist foreign policy will remain unswerving."

We need lasting peace. Our fervent wish is for peace and tranquility, happiness for our children, and for future days to be clear, bright and sunny.

REGIONAL

UZBEK FRIENDSHIP MUSEUM STRESSES TIES WITH RUSSIA, NEW TRADITIONS

Tashkent OZBEKISTAN MADANIYATI in Uzbek 16 May 80 p 1

[Article by Dilbar Madrahimava, director of the USSR International Friendship Museum and candidate of historical science: "A Friendly Image on International Museum Day, 18 May"]

[Text] Our museum, which was established 4 years ago by a decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbekistan SSR, has become a cultural center that reflects friendship between the peoples and cultural and literary connections.

The cultural exhibition department called "Relations of the Peoples of Uzbekistan and Russia" is provided with materials narrating historical, economic and cultural relations between Turkestan and Russia in the 19th Century and the social foundations for the literary friendship between the Russian and Uzbek peoples. This department is carrying out scientific research work on the themes: "Friendly Relations and the Influence of the Advanced Russian Culture on Turkestan," "The 1905-1907 Revolution: An Important Stage in the Strengthening of Inter-ethnic Class Solidarity"; "The Solidarity of the Peoples of Russia and Turkestan during the 1905-1907 Revolution"; and "Revolutionary and Battle Solidarity of the Turkestan and Russian Peoples during the Period of Preparation for the Great October Socialist Revolution." Gathered in the department in question are materials embodying the cultural-literary and economic-political relationships of that period.

Museum workers are carrying out research and interpretive work on the themes: "Solidarity and Friendly Relations of Uzbekistan and Fraternal Republics"; "The Cotton Base Foundation of Uzbekistan and the Soviet Union"; "The Friendly Aid of the Fraternal Republics to Tashkent at the Time of the Earthquake"; and "The Tashkent Subway, a Friendly Construction."

The directive of V.I. Lenin to irrigate the Mirzachol desert became the basis for the development of irrigation works in Uzbekistan. More than 100 valuable materials related to that historical document are preserved in the museum. People find these artifacts to be highly interesting.

Workers of the cultural exhibition department are carrying on research work on themes such as: "The Influence of the Skill of National Artisans upon each other and their Mutual Enrichment" and "The Russian Language, a Means of International Communication." In accordance with such themes, souvenirs and precious originals of documents are entrusted to the museum collection. Museum workers are also increasing their knowledge and experience. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee on further improvement of museum work called: "Concerning Measures for Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" and the decree of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbekistan SSR called "Concerning the Status of Museum Operations in Uzbekistan and Measures for their Further Improvement" are functioning as program documents for further improvement of their activities and further raising of the standards of their scientific research work.

The museum, through such things as organizing propaganda and special tours, is also devoting particular attention to carrying out mass cultural activities. Museum workers have given more than 500 lectures and talks in factories, educational institutions and schools on the themes: "The October Revolution, a Tactic of Proletarian Internationalism and Leninism," "The Contribution of Uzbekistan Workers to the Victory in the Great Fatherland War" and "Cultural and Literary Relations of the Uzbek People with the Fraternal Peoples." Since 1978 movie lectures have been carried out by the museum. Artistic, documentary and popular science films have been shown at all mass cultural activities that have been carried out.

Special attention is also being devoted to carrying out mass political and scientific educational work among young people. In cooperation with the party, the Council of Ministers, the Komsomol and the labor unions, traditional "we are internationalists" meetings are being held, appealingly and solemnly, alongside memorials to the memory of those killed in the Great Patriotic War and the Grave of the Unknown Soldier. In the museum persons from fraternal cities are a regular occurrence and special preparations are made for them. Special exhibits are presented and meetings of workers with visitors from fraternal cities take place. Meetings take place with visitors from cities such as Tunis and Seattle. In honor of such a meeting an artistic exhibition of the works of Tunisian and Uzbek artists was opened. Solemn assemblies, meetings, encounters and lectures, carried out in connection with the holidays of socialist countries, have also become a tradition.

Starting this year a people's university called: "International Friendship" has begun work in the museum. Objects of study in the university will be leading persons and scientists in science and culture famous in Uzbekistan. These studies will be an important factor in improving lectures and propaganda, broadening the scope of museum activities and further strengthening of international friendship.

Two days from now all progressive humanity will celebrate International Museum Day. Uzbek museum workers are hoping to make their holiday more exemplary for the workers than ever and further increase their own knowledge and abilities.

11,433
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REGIONAL

NEWSPAPERS IN UZBEKISTAN DELIVERED LATE

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 18 May 80 p 2

[Article by reporter R. Eshimbetov: "A Sign of Anxiety: When Will We Get our Papers?"]

[Text] Today everyone is interested in newspapers. Every family receives at least 2-3 newspapers. The contemporary press has penetrated the life and livelihood of the Uzbek people.

Unfortunately, subscribers have not been receiving national and republic newspapers on time recently. Because newspaper publications are delivered late from their publishers, subscribers receive their newspapers two or three days late. And one out of every three persons does not receive his national and republic newspapers at all. To find out about this I went to the newspaper sorting office in Nukus.

"When newspapers are not delivered on time, subscribers blame us. But even if we make an effort to deliver them on time, the newspapers do not arrive on time with sufficient copies," said postal workers.

T. Patullaeva, chief of the newspaper sorting division, agreed with those words and spoke as follows:

"I don't know who to complain to. Is there some organization or some person who can help us. Or must we accept our work ruined in this manner?"

After that I went to visit V.N. Lagunova, vice-head of the communications administration of the Karakalpak ASSR. She was also angered by the situation.

"I am glad that you are here. We don't know whom to tell of our misfortune and feel crushed."

During January of this year Il-18 transports stopped serving Nukus due to airport repairs. An-24s provided service in place of the Il-18s. Newspapers were delivered to the An-24s. This situation went on for more than four months. Newspapers have not been coming to Nukus in the normal fashion.

Every day 70-110 cartons, sometimes including more than 10 cartons of national and republic newspapers, are left behind at the Tashkent airport. On 23 April there were 63 cartons, on 2 May 169 and on 5 May 62 cartons of newspapers at the Tashkent airport. Everyday it was the same situation. Several petitions were made to L.A. Aboevaga, vice-minister of communications of the Uzbekistan SSR, and to the minister of communications himself asking about the fate of the newspapers and requesting help in dealing with the difficulties involved with delivering newspapers to subscribers on time. But in the end nothing was achieved and only empty promises were made. If subscribers of the newspapers PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', SOVET OZBEKISTANI and PRAVDA VOSTOKA do not receive and read their newspapers on time, how can they conduct their daily affairs? If a daily newspaper is late today who will need it tomorrow?

Comrades T. Tokhtaev, minister of communications of the Uzbekistan SSR, and G. Rafiqov, head of the civil aviation administration of the Uzbekistan SSR, must carry out measures to bring about full and on time delivery of newspapers to Nukus.

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CSO: 1810

UZBEK-AZERBAIJANI CULTURAL RELATIONS STRENGTHENED

Uzeir Hajibekov, An Azerbaijani Composer

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 22 May 80 p 2

[Article by Rauf Tajiev, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Composers' Union, USSR People's Artist and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbekistan SSR: "A Shining State"]

[Text] Every people has its great children. They are the ones who have made known a people's glory to the world through unprecedented service in making flourish the literature, art, culture or science of that people. The leading Azerbaijani composer, Uzeir Hajibekov, was one of those cherished children of our Azerbaijani people. Uzeir Hajibekov made such a great contribution to the development of Azerbaijani art that even one of his works can be thought of as a major event in Azerbaijani artistic development.

Hajibekov's love for art took shape in his childhood. His uncle, Agalar Aliverdibekov, was his first music teacher. Aliverdibekov was so skilled in the Azerbaijani modes that he could not help but engender a love for art in Hajibekov. It was only to be expected. Likewise, Jabbar Qarayadi, Sadikjan, and others of the bards of that period, made a major contribution to Hajibekov's mastery of the secrets of music.

Hajibekov, who began his studies at the age of 15 at the Russian-Tatar school in Shusha city, entered the seminary in Gori city in 1899. At that time Marxist ideas had begun to spread widely in Trans-Caucasia. The students of the Gori seminary could not remain immune to the revolutionary influence. A secret Marxist circle was working actively at the seminary. The young Hajibekov grew to maturity in such a fervent environment. As a result he was inflamed by a passion during the rest of his life. The artistic emergence and flourishing of the Azerbaijani opera is inseparably connected with the name of Uzeir Hajibekov. The opera "Layli və Məjnun" [Layli and Majnun], presently the shining star of the Azerbaijani opera, was written by him in 1908. This opera, composed on the basis of the popular novel of the same name by Fuzuliy, astonishes even well known Azerbaijani composers with its matchless attractiveness. In particular, the opera "Kor Oghli" [Prince Kor],

considered as a rare jewel within Azerbaijani literature, and the operetta "Arshin Mal Alan" [A Little Wealth] marked a new epoch in the history of the cultural development of Azerbaijani music. "Azerbaijani music. "Asli vă Kerim" [Asli and Kerim], "Shah Abbas vă Khurshid Banum" [Shah Abbas and Khurshid Banum], "Rustam vă Zakhrab" [Rustam and Zakhrab], "Shaykh Sanan" [Sheik Sanan], "Er vă Khatin" [Man and Wife], the list goes on and on.

"The role of Uzeir Hajibekov in the cultural development of Azerbaijani music is equivalent to the role of Glinka in the history of Russian music," said Qara Qaräev, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR People's Artist, Winner of the Lenin Prize and the USSR State Prize.

Thirty years passed between Uzeir Hajibekov's "Layli vă Majnun" and his composition of "Kor Oghli." This period was for Hajibekov one in which he achieved high intellectual development and great skill. This long and difficult road was one in which he achieved the highest summit of musical art. His "Kor Oghli" is an immortal opera reflecting this. Rich in deep lyricism and in a well developed philosophical view, this work has become one of the rare jewels of the highly multi-national Soviet musical culture.

The formation of the Azerbaijan Conservatory is also connected with the name of Uzeir Hajibekov. He educated and matured a group of Azerbaijani composers. Among his apprentices the names of Qarä Qaräev, Fikrät Amirav, S. Qajibekov and J. Qajiev are still famous in the world today. Operas and ballets created by them, such as "Etti Gozal" [Seven Beauties], "Sevil" [Sevil], "Mamaqaldiroq Izidän" [After the Storm], are presented in the theaters of the various parts of the world.

For the artist there is no difficulty in obtaining the people's recognition and love. But the people do not open their hearts to all. They give a place in their hearts only to great creators with broad souls, and to truly great scholars, who have devoted themselves to the people to the extent of their energies. Uzeir Hajibekov was just such an artist, worthy of that kind of esteem. The boundless love shown him has always burned and passed from generation to generation.

Azerbaijani Literature, Arts Days

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKİSTANI in Uzbek 27 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed Article: "The Ring of Domestic Concord"]

[Text] Baku, via telephone: The Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Arts Days, to be observed in the Uzbekistan SSR, are drawing closer. At this time creative organizations, literary and artistic representatives and amateur companies are feverishly preparing in the Azerbaijan SSR with the aim of having the Literature and Arts Days celebrated at a high level. Special correspondent Gh. Qatamav has been meeting day and night with Temur Aliev, vice-minister of culture of the Azerbaijan SSR, and a number of leaders of creative organizations and has asked them to tell us about the preparations they are making for the Literature and Arts Days.

"Our Friendship is Everlasting," Says Temur Xliev, Vice-Minister of Culture of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The friendship of the Uzbek and Azerbaijan peoples has a long history. Our fathers and grandfathers wrote the first beautiful pages of this friendship. Just as the Uzbeks read Nizamiy, Fuzuliy and Nāsimiy in the Azerbaijani tongue so we Azerbaijanis read the works of Nāvaiy, Babir and Māshrāb without translation. There are many things uniting the Uzbek people and culture with the Azerbaijani people and culture and many threads linking one to the other. In particular, this friendship was strengthened again and matured after the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Uzbekistan SSR Literature and Arts Days celebrated this year in the Azerbaijan SSR were an unforgettable event in our cultural life. The Azerbaijani people has made close acquaintance with new, shining pages of Uzbek Soviet culture and the unprecedented progress achieved in the last few years. At this time we are making great preparations for the Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Arts Days to be celebrated in sunny Uzbekistan. It is planned that great representatives of Azerbaijani arts, such as USSR People's Artist and Hero of Socialist Labor Rāshid Beybutav, USSR people's Artists Mulsim Magamaev and Nabziy, down to Azerbaijani amateur artists, who have gained popular attention recently, will participate in the Literature and Arts Days. Among them are famous groups, such as the Azerbaijan Lenin Order State Opera and Ballet Theater imeni M. F. Akhundav, the ballet troupe and orchestra, the Azerbaijan Symphony Orchestra, which has rendered good service to the republic, the Azerbaijan State Dance Ensemble, and the Azerbaijan State Pops Symphony, and along with them also various amateur ensembles such as the Pioneer and Students' Palace "Jojälärüm" Ensemble imeni Yu. Gagarin and the "Shenlik" Dance Ensemble of Lenkaplın Rayon. More than 1,000 representatives of our literature and arts will become the guests of cotton farmers, workers, builders and cattlemen in the sunny Uzbek country.

A large photo exhibition, directed at the workers of Uzbekistan, will be called "Soviet Uzbekistan Today." In this photo exhibition the rich life of the present day in Soviet Azerbaijan will find its reflection. The photo exhibit will narrate the present achievement of our culture, the labor victories of our oil workers and cotton farmers, the creative work of our contemporaries and the beauty of our charming towns and cities.

We are eagerly awaiting the open-hearted meeting between the two related peoples. There is no doubt whatever that the Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Arts Days, to be celebrated in sunny Uzbekistan, will gain major importance in further strengthening our cultural relations.

"A Continuing Competition of Poets," says Imran Qāsumov, First Secretary of the Azerbaijan Writers' Union Administration, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and People's Writer of Azerbaijan.

We are eagerly awaiting the Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Arts Days, to be celebrated in the sun filled Uzbek SSR, and the emotion in our hearts is growing greater and greater. This is because we will be giving an account

of ourselves before kindred Uzbek literary representatives, who have attained such great achievements today, and before discriminating Uzbek readers. In this case we Azerbaijani authors have taken on a great responsibility.

The famous poet and Winner of the Lenin Prize, Ghäfur Ghulam, has said: "There is a great historical friendship between the Azerbaijani and Uzbek peoples that began long ago. We have intermarried. Our dreams, our language, our culture and our customs are of one sort. Uzbeks and Azerbaijanis can understand one another without interpretation. And Uzbeks can read the works of Azerbaijani authors in the original."

In fact it is so. Shirvaniy was one of the teachers of Muqimiy, some of Muqimiy's poems were written in imitation of some by Shirvaniy. Abdulläbey Asiy, an Azerbaijani poet who was charmed by the songs of Nävaiy, wrote songs in Chaghatai. Likewise, the Uzbek poet Muqammad Alikhan, who was influenced by Fuzuliy, composed poetry in Azerbaijani. This friendship, which has rooted more and more deeply, will blossom in the future. Works of Uzbek authors are always awaited eagerly by Azerbaijani readers. For this reason also Abdullä Qadiriy's novel "Otghän Kuniäř" [Days Past], Aybek's "Qutlugh Qan" [Khutlugh Khan], Abdulla Qäqqar's "Qosheçinar Chiraqläři" [Lamps of the Ploughmen] and Shäraf Räshidav's "Ghalibläř" [The Conquerors] and "Borandän Kuchli" [Strong from Weathering the Storm] have been published again and again.

Last year there was a great festival for Azerbaijani poets. An anthology consisting of the two collections of Zulfiyyä and selections of the poetry of Ghäfur Ghulam, Mir-Temir, Uyghun, Mirmukhsein, Ranz Babajan and Narmurad Närzulläev fastinated Azerbaijani poets. The publishing house Yazuchi printed the collections "Nurli Diyär" ("Nurli Diyar") [Radiant Country] and "Ozbekistan Kiyläři" [Uzbek Melodies] and the publishing house Gänjlik ("Yashlik") printed the collection "Bälärlärgän Qädyň" [Gift to the Children]. Works of authors such as Näzir Säfärav, Asqäđ Muqtar, Säid Aqmäđ and Adil Yaqubav, included in these collections, have become favorite works of Azerbaijani readers.

A group of talented young Azerbaijani authors and poets, such as Änar, Elchin, Jabir, Nevruz, Qusäyn and Abbaszadä, will participate in the Literature and Arts Days, to be celebrated in the Uzbekistan SSR. Established men of Azerbaijani literature, such as Mirzä Ibrahimov, Suläyman Rustäm and Räzul Riza will head the young authors.

The Uzbekistan SSR Literature and Arts Days were celebrated in our republic with high spirits. Wherever Uzbek authors and poets appeared there arose meetings and poetry contests. All of them have remained in the hearts of our poetry loving people. In any case that poetry competition will be continued in the Uzbek country.

"Beginning with an Acknowledgement of Love," Says Yusuf Qasimlynav, Chairman of the Administration of the Azerbaijan Artists Union, Azerbaijan People's Artist and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR. It began with an acknowledgement of love. This acknowledgement required a deep and thorough understanding of each others culture, literature and way of life. In this sense the Uzbekistan SSR Literature and Arts Days, celebrated in the Azerbaijan SSR, were precious for us. That is to say, we were completely familiar with the creations and works of Uzbek culture and of the arts in particular. But we were not deeply understanding of their creative directions and of the experiences of Uzbek fine arts schools in the last few years in general. The Literature and Arts Days opened new vistas for us. We made close acquaintance with the artistic creations of our kindred Uzbek and our views changed. We are drawing upon the recent precious works of Uzbek literature and art. These works have been worthy of the applause of everyone and have achieved the love of the people. It is natural that, at this time, we also, in this connection, are thinking about how the Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Arts Days will secure the applause and love of the Uzbek people for our art and our works.

Participating in the Azerbaijan SSR Literature and Arts Days will be famous representatives of Azerbaijani fine arts, such as Umur Eldarov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Art and sculptor, Marfil Riqmanzadil and Tughrul Nirimnbekov, People's Artists of the Azerbaijan SSR, and Mursil Nijifav, Doctor of Art Criticism and meritorious art figure of the Azerbaijan SSR. Three-hundred and forty-four choice works will be exhibited by these and other Azerbaijani artists during the Literature and Arts Days. We think that these works will not only show the past development and present perfection of Azerbaijani fine arts but will also give a total conception of the customs, life style and way of life in the republic of the Azerbaijani people.

Children strongly interested in the fine arts of Soviet Azerbaijan have prepared gifts for their Uzbekistan cohorts. More than 240 of their works will be exhibited to young viewers during the Literature and Arts days. Peace, friendship, association and happy childhood will be magnified in these works.

Practical arts have flourished since ancient times among eastern peoples. With the aim of acquainting closely, once again, our Uzbek kindred with the practical arts of the Azerbaijani people a special exhibition is being organized. In it there will be more than 298 exhibits and all will be astonishing examples of Azerbaijani people's practical arts. Azerbaijani artists have addressed themselves in many ways to the life of the Uzbek people. However, the Literature and Arts Days make it possible to study closely the life of the steadfast Uzbek cotton farmers. We expect to return from the wonderful Uzbek land with new, great themes, eager to create the new forms of our creative kindred. Our meeting in the Uzbekistan land will, no doubt, turn into a cultural festival of the two kindred peoples, festival of friendship. This festival will serve the cultural development of kindred peoples, who have flourished within an inviolable family of friendship, and of Soviet culture.

ADMISSION TO TADZHIK VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

Admissions Regulations

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 May 80 p 4

Article: "Admissions Regulations to Urban and Rural Vocational and Technical Schools"

Text Boys and girls, who have an education of not less than the eight-year school, are being admitted to urban and rural schools. In order to train skilled workers in occupations, in which the use of the labor of people who have not reached the age of 18 is prohibited, young people not less than 16 years old with a two-year training period and not less than 17 years old with a one-year training period are being admitted from among people:

- a) who have completed the 9th, 10th and 11th grades of the secondary general educational school;
- b) who previously graduated from the eight-year school, but do not have a specialty;
- c) who have been transferred to the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy, who have an education of not less than the eight-year school.

Instruction at vocational and technical schools is free. The students are provided with uniforms and board. Housing is offered to out of town students.

The students of vocational and technical schools during the period of production practice are paid 33 percent of the earnings, at textile and construction schools—50 percent, while at rural schools they are provided with board and 100 percent of the earnings. The training at vocational and technical schools is counted toward the length of service, the graduates from vocational and technical schools receive leave from work, upon completion of which they are provided with a job in their specialty. Students who have received an honors diploma have the right to enroll in secondary and higher educational institutions.

At the schools the conditions for mastering the chosen occupation have been created: the study rooms and workshops are equipped with the latest equipment and visual learning aids, experienced instructors and experts of on-the-job training work there. The largest plants, combines, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic are the base enterprises of the vocational and technical schools.

The schools have clubs, reading rooms, libraries, gymnasiums and playing fields. Circles of technical creativity and amateur artistic work are in operation. The National Song and Dance Ensemble and a combined brass band have been set up in the State Committee. Those wishing to enroll in vocational and technical schools submit an application for admission to the school in the name of the director of the school with the enclosure of:

- a) the certificate of completion of the eighth grade, the diploma (original) or references on the completion of the 9th-10th grades;
- b) a birth certificate (the passport is presented in person);
- c) references on the place of residence;
- d) three photographs (3 X 4 cm);
- e) the order of the enterprise, sovkhoz, kolkhoz or other enterprise (for people being sent by them for training).

The people who have submitted an application for admission to vocational and technical schools undergo a medical examination for the purpose of determining the fitness as to the state of health and physical development for work in the chosen occupation (Form No 286).

The application for admission to a school with the documents appended to it is reviewed by the admissions commission within a 10-day period. The admissions commission conducts an interview with those filing applications about the conditions of training and the school.

The boys and girls, who have been admitted to vocational and technical schools, but have not begun classes on the set date without a valid reason, are eliminated from among the students.

Applications for vocational and technical schools are accepted until 25 August. Classes start on 1 September.

Notes:

- a) the wards of children's homes, orphans and children of invalids of groups I-II, children of the workers of the base enterprises, young people sent by enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes are admitted first of all;

- b) people with an eight-year education in the case of a two-year training period are afforded an opportunity to study at the evening school of working youth;
- c) citizens 15 years of age and older with an eight-year and secondary education are admitted to rural vocational and technical schools on the orders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other organizations;
- d) boys and girls, who have been admitted to rural vocational and technical schools, are provided with housing, uniforms, special work clothing, three meals a day and grants in the amount of 10 rubles for single students and 20 rubles for students with families.

The students of urban and rural vocational and technical schools, who have a secondary education, study in technical groups.

At vocational and technical schools Nos 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60 and 61 the students receive, in addition to a specialty, a general secondary education.

The students, who have graduated from a secondary vocational and technical school and have passed the examinations, are given a diploma for a secondary education and the awarding of a category in the occupation, while an honors diploma is given to those who have especially distinguished themselves. All the students, who have graduated from a secondary vocational and technical school, are offered a job at a works in the acquired occupation. The graduates of the schools, who received an honors diploma, enjoy preference when being assigned to a job. When enrolling in a higher educational institution the graduates of secondary vocational and technical schools, who received an honors diploma, enjoy the advantages which have been established for the graduates of secondary educational schools, who have been awarded a gold medal, and the graduates of secondary specialized educational institutions, who have received an honors diploma.

A grant of 30 to 37 rubles a month depending on the sector of production (the specialty) is paid at technical schools. The amount of the grant is increased by 15-25 percent for the students of technical schools, who have excellent and good grades in all subjects and actively participate in public work.

At the educational institutions of vocational and technical training groups with a shortened training period are formed, which are made up of people who have been transferred to the reserves from the USSR Armed Forces (a grant is paid during training).

At urban vocational and technical schools a grant in the amount of the time wage rate of a worker of category I (the minimum wage), which is established for workers of the corresponding sectors of the national economy, is paid to students of the indicated groups instead of the prevailing conditions of

material security. At rural vocational and technical schools a grant in the amount of the time wage rate of a tractor driver of category II is paid.

Instead of the conditions of material security, which prevail at the schools, a grant in the amount of the time wage rate of a tractor driver of category II is paid to students of vocational and technical schools from among the graduates of secondary schools, who have been trained in automotive engineering or work on tractors and who have been included in the groups with a shortened training period for acquiring the occupation of machine operator.

Enterprises and organizations offer the graduates of the schools a job which corresponds to the occupation and skills, which were acquired upon graduation from the educational institutions, create the necessary housing and living conditions and in the future facilitate the increase of their production skills and training.

Republic Schools

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 30 May 80 p 4

/Article: "The Tadzhik SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education Announces the Acceptance of Students at Vocational and Technical Schools"/

/Text/ Urban Secondary Vocational and Technical Schools

Dushanbe Order of the Labor Red Banner Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 1 imeni V. M. Komarov (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Turdyyeva, 40, telephone 24-03-69)

Specialties: metal lathe operator, mechanic-repairman with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; metal lathe operator (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Yavan Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 2 (Yavan, telephone 2-17)

Specialties: instrument control man of a chemical works, mechanic of compressor and pumping plants, mechanic for the repair of instrument equipment, electrical fitter, operator of an electrochemical works with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; instrument control man of a chemical works, mechanics for compressor and pumping plants, electrical fitters of control and measuring instruments and automatic equipment (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 5 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Krasnykh partizan, 47, telephone 24-26-72)

Specialties: electrician of the city telephone network, electrician of the rural telephone network, electrician of telephone communications, electrician of line structures, telegraph operator, electrician with the

acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; communications operator--a one-year training period; radio control operator--a two-year training period; radio operator of a hydrometeorological station--a one and a half year training period.

Kanibadam Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 8 (Kanibadam, Ulitsa Khadzhi-Aliyeva, 1, telephone 25-90, 26-06)

Specialties: construction painter, construction joiner, electric and gas welder, erector of reinforced concrete components with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; carpenter-mason (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Kurgan-Tyube Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 9 (Kurgan-Tyube, Ulitsa Chernyshevskogo, 44, telephone 29-86, 33-85)

Specialties: construction joiner, construction painter, erector of reinforced concrete components, fitter-welder, mason of installation components with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; carpenter (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Nefteabad Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 10 (Isfarinskiy Rayon, settlement of Nefteabad, telephone 4-05, 3-08)

Specialties: drill operator of mechanical rotary drilling with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three and a half year training period; drill operator's assistant, mechanic for the servicing of boreholes, joiner with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; drill operators of mechanical rotary drilling (with a 10th grade education)--a one and a half year training period.

Ura-Tyube Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 14 (Ura-Tyube, Ulitsa Lenina, 138, telephone 23-62, 27-05)

Specialties: mason of installation components, construction joiner with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; construction painter--a two-year training period; seamstress of knitwear, knitter--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 30 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Zhdanova, 42, telephone 33-28-53)

Specialties: construction joiner, construction painter, fitter-welder, plasterer-facing worker, tiler, erector of reinforced concrete components, mason of installation components with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three year training period; carpenter (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Leninabad Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 31 (Leninabad, Ulitsa Khaydara Usmanova, 45, telephone 5-43-69, 5-43-70)

Specialties: construction joiner, mason of installation components, construction painter, plasterer-facing worker, tiler, fitter-sanitary engineer, erector of reinforced concrete components with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; carpenter (with a 10th grade education)--one year.

Kulyab Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 32 (Kulyab, Ulitsa Tomina, 23, telephone 26-12, 38-61)

Specialties: construction joiner, fitter-sanitary engineer, construction painter, gas and electric welder, electrician of rural electrification, lathe operator with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; carpenter, mason, painter, electrician of rural electrification (with a 10th grade education)--one year.

Dushanbe Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 33 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Zhdanova, 48, telephone 31-18-37)

Specialties: tailors of women's outerwear with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; tailors of women's outerwear--two years.

Kulyab Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 38 (Kulyab, Ulitsa 1 Maya, telephone 37-84, 37-85)

Specialties: fitter-welder, construction painter, plasterer-facing worker, tiler, construction joiner, custom tailors, foreman of rural construction with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; clerk-typist, barber (with a 10th grade education)--one year.

Kalininabad Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 40 (Kalininabad, telephone 3-11, 6-51, 6-20)

Specialties: mechanic of compressor plants, electrical fitter of control and measuring instruments and automatic equipment, laboratory worker of chemical analysis, tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck, lathe operator with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; electrician of rural electrification, clerk-typist (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Ordzhonikidzeabad Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 45 (Ordzhonikidzeabad, settlement of Andigon, telephone 21-48)

Specialties: construction joiner, foreman of rural construction, fitter-sanitary engineer, excavator operator, lathe operator, electrician with the

acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; crane truck operator, painter (with a 10th grade education)--one year.

Dushanbe Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 47 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Zhdanova, 48/1, telephone 33-21-56)

Specialties: weaver, spinner with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; weaver, spinner (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Yavan Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 48 (Yavan, telephone 2-24)

Specialties: mason of installation components, construction joiner, fitter-welder, construction painter with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; carpenter, erector of reinforced concrete components (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Kanibadam Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 50 (Kanibadam, Ulitsa Sovetskaya, 240, telephone 27-24, 26-24)

Specialties: custom tailor, seller of nonfood consumer items, seamstress-motor mechanic with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; sterilizer-instrument control man, weaver, spinner (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 55 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Alishera Navoi, 5/1, telephone 24-94-30)

Specialties: caramel maker, cook, baker, fitter-repairman, fitters of control and measuring instruments and automatic equipment, adjusters of equipment and machines, candy maker, confectioner with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; sterilizer-instrument control man (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Leninabad Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 56 (Leninabad, 27, microrayon, 1, telephone 5-26-45)

Specialties: electrician for the repair of electrical equipment, barber of broad specialization, custom tailor, driver-receiving clerk of the check point of motor transport, joiner with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; men's barber (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 58 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Lenina, 191, telephone 24-24-31, 9-71)

Specialties: fitters of control and measuring instruments and automatic equipment, electrical fitter, gas and electric welder, fitter-repairman, adjuster of machines and equipment, electrician for the repair of equipment

with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; laboratory worker of mechanical tests, electric welder of manual welding (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Tursunzade Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 59 (Tursunzade, Ulitsa Karla Markska, telephone 44-55, 25-3-98)

Specialties: operator of electrolyzer of molten salts, operator of cranes of a metallurgical works, electrician for the repair of electrical equipment, fitter-repairman, electric and gas welder, lathe operator with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; operator of electrolyzer of molten salts, furnace liner-mason (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Vakhsh Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 60 (Vakhshskiy Rayon, Ulitsa Gagarina, 1, telephone 21-83, 21-88)

Specialties: construction joiner, fitter-sanitary engineer, tower crane operator, fitter-welder, excavator operator, construction painter with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; carpenter (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Garm Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 61 (Garmskiy Rayon, telephone 6-15)

Specialties: construction painter, erector of reinforced concrete components, fitter-concrete worker, joiner, carpenter, electrician of rural electrification, electric welder of manual welding with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period, carpenter (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Vocational and Technical Schools

Khorog Vocational and Technical School No 3 (Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast, Khorog, telephone 22-52, 38-95)

Specialties: tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck, construction painter, construction joiner--a two-year training period; electrician of rural electrification, carpenter--a one-year training period; electrician of rural electrification--an eight-month training period.

Shurab Vocational and Technical School No 6 (Isfarinskiy Rayon, Shurab, telephone 30-12)

Specialties: electrical fitter of mines, electric locomotive engineer--a one and a half year training period; construction joiner, fitter-repairman, painter, mason-erector--a two-year training period; instrument control man of a chemical works--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Technical School No 2 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa N. Karabayeva, 20, telephone 24-03-68)

Specialties: fitter of control and measuring instruments and automatic equipment, electric welder, bookbinder, woodworking machine operator, clerk-typist, trolleybus driver--a one-year training period; typesetter, relief printing typographer, flat-bed printing typographer--a two-year training period.

Leninabad Technical School No 3 (Leninabad, Ulitsa Shark, 19, telephone 6-25-44, 6-39-61)

Specialties: crane truck operator, truck driver with the skills of a mechanic, electric welder of manual welding, lathe operator, bulldozer driver, excavator driver, tower crane operator, fitter-general purpose equipment installer, fitter for the assembly of metal components, milling machine operator, radio equipment installer--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Technical School No 4 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Lenina, 129, telephone 24-22-86, 24-23-77)

Specialties: truck driver with the skills of a mechanic--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Technical School No 5 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Panfilova, 21, telephone 22-31-02)

Specialties: seller of foodstuffs, checkout cashier of nonfood stores, seller of vegetables and fruits--a one-year training period; cook, confectioner of public dining enterprises--a two-year training period.

Dushanbe Technical School No 6 (Dushanbe, Ultisa Zhdanova, 48/32, telephone 33-14-52, 31-82-17)

Specialty: movie technician--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Technical School No 7 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa "40 let Oktyabrya," 264, telephone 33-64-82, 33-67-82)

Specialties: acid-resistant materials worker, fitter-installer of chemical enterprise equipment, fitter-general purpose equipment installer, fitter-ventilation worker, fitter-sanitary engineer, gas welder, electrician, electric welder, insulation worker--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Technical School No 8 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa Lenina, 16/2, telephone 22-23-31, 22-75-64)

Specialties: assistant diesel engine driver, station attendant--a one and a half year training period; diesel engine driver, electrician of signalization, centralization and block system--a two-year training period;

Isiara Vocational and Technical School No 12 (Isfarinskiy Rayon, settlement of Kim, telephone 93-2-43)

Specialties: construction joiner, construction painter, electric and gas welder, electrician for the operation of a network, metal lathe operator--a two-year training period; mason, truck driver with the skills of a mechan-ic--a one-year training period.

Kayrakkum Vocational and Technical School No 21 (Kayrakkum, telephone 2-14-07)

Specialties: weaver, spinner--a two-year training period; weaver, instrument control man--a one-year training period.

Dushanbe Vocational and Technical School No 28 (Dushanbe, Ulitsa N. Karaba-yeva, 53, telephone 22-58-73, 94-44-63)

Specialties: spinner, weaver--a one-year training period.

Leninabad Vocational and Technical School No 29 imeni V. V. Tereshkova (Le-ninabad, Ulitsa Lenina, 207, telephone 6-51-12)

Specialties: weaver--a one-year training period; assistant foreman--a one and a half year training period.

Technical Schools

Boys and girls, who have graduated from the secondary general educational school and are of sound health, which enables them to work in the chosen occupation, are admitted to technical schools.

Instruction at technical schools is free, a grant is paid, the amount of the grant is increased by 15-25 percent for those who distinguished themselves in studies.

While working in the educational production workshops and the educational production units the students are provided with special work clothing. Those who have graduated from technical schools and have passed the qualification examinations are awarded a specialty and are given a certificate of the established type.

Leninabad Technical School No 1 (Leninabad, Ulitsa Kosmonavtov, 16, telephone 6-30-48)

Specialties: seller of foodstuffs, seller of manufactured goods, electrician for the repair of electric equipment, draftsman, seamstress of mass-produced clothing, clerk-typist--a one-year training period; cook--a two-year training period; checkout cashier of foodstuffs, checkout cashier of nonfood consumer goods--a one-year training period.

mechanizer of livestock farms with the ability to perform the work of an electrician of electrical equipment with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period.

Kanibadam Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 18 (Kanibadam, Ulitsa Ravatskaya, 2, telephone 29-69, 29-57)

Specialties: tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; tractor driver-mechanic of class III, mechanic for the repair of fuel equipment (among those transferred to the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army)--an eight-month training period.

Kolkhozabad Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 19 (Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon, settlement of Chapayevsk, telephone 38-17)

Specialties: tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck, mechanizer of reclamation operations with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-month [as published] training period; operator of a bulldozer, scraper, grader, mechanizer-stock breeder of class II with a secondary education--a one-year training period; operator of a bulldozer, scraper, grader (among those transferred to the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army)--an eight-month training period.

Shakhristan Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 20 (Ura-Tyube, settlement of Shakhristan, telephone 51-41)

Specialties: mechanizer of livestock farms with the skills of an electrician of electric equipment, tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck, operator for the preparation and distribution of fodders with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; tractor driver-mechanic of class III (among those transferred to the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army)--an eight-month training period.

Shaartuz Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 23 (settlement of Shaartuz, telephone 4-87, 5-53)

Specialties: tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; mechanizer of livestock farms with the ability to perform the work of an electrician for the repair of electrical equipment, crane truck driver, foreman of rural construction (with a secondary education)--a one-year training period; excavator operator (among those transferred to the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army)--an eight-month training period.

Fayzabadskiy Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 24 (Fayzabadskiy Rayon, settlement of Dubeda, telephone 22-03, 24-47)

Specialties: tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck, mechanic-repairman for the repair of tractors, trucks, agricultural machinery with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; tractor driver-mechanic of class III (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period.

Proletarsk Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 27 (Proletarskiy Rayon, Ulitsa Lenina, telephone 3-38, 4-72)

Specialties: tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period; mechanizer of livestock farms with the ability to perform the work of an electrician for the repair of electrical equipment (with a 10th grade education)--a one-year training period; tractor driver-mechanic of class III (among those transferred to the reserves from the ranks of the Soviet Army)--an eight-month training period.

Matchinskiy Secondary Vocational and Technical School No 35 (Matchinskiy Rayon, settlement of Byston, telephone 2-92, 3-40)

Specialties: tractor driver-mechanic of broad specialization with the ability to perform the work of a mechanic and driver of a truck, mechanic for the repair of the electrical equipment of tractors and trucks with the acquisition of a general secondary education--a three-year training period.

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REGIONAL

TURKMEN MINERAL EXTRACTION TO DOUBLE IN 80'S

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 2

[Article by N. Berkeliyev, geologist: "Let's Protect Our Productive Land"]

[Text] Recently, Turkmenistan has sharply increased the extraction of raw materials for construction. By 1990, plans call for mining over 26 million cubic meters of gravel and sand in the desert on an annual basis, i.e., over twice as much as today.

Because of this, certain problems have arisen which require an urgent solution.

The author of the article published below talks about one of these problems.

To a certain extent, the present and future of irrigated farming in Turkmeniya is linked to the Kopet-Dag piedmont plain. According to data from the Turkmen State Land Planning Institute, 35 percent of all the republic's arable land is located here. Today, this is approximately 400,000 hectares but, in the near future, it will increase to 500,000-600,000 hectares. A favorable environment for developing agriculture in the region is also created by the Karakumskiy Canal imeni V. I. Lenin.

Historically, it developed that a large percentage of the explored gravel, sand and loess deposits were concentrated on the piedmont plain and over 60 percent of the raw materials for construction is mined here. This is what major mining enterprises use to satisfy almost all the republic's requirements for construction materials. In addition to these major deposits, there are dozens of shallow quarries where unexplored reserves of construction materials are mined to meet local needs.

What are the results of working these quarries? I don't mean the industrial indicators but the effect on the environment. Unfortunately, they are depressing right now. Today, approximately 6,000 hectares of irrigated land has been taken out of circulation; this is 1 1/2 percent of the arable land available. Moreover, this process continues without interruption.

Unfortunately, not all the republic's planning agencies, ministries and departments are properly evaluating what is occurring. Within the irrigated area, there has been an additional increase in the construction material deposits being worked, primarily the gravel and sand deposits. Provisions are being made for an expansion of existing enterprise capacity and for construction of new enterprises. They are granting requests for geological surveys in this area to increase the mineral base. There is no concern for nature in this. Thus, for the sake of an apparent, immediate advantage, a consumer's attitude is arising toward the revitalized desert land.

However, let's analyze this advantage. At first glance, it seems that the mining and processing of the gravel and sand deposits do not require any complex equipment or major capital expenditures compared to similar production based on sedimentary or igneous bedrock deposits. For example, the processing costs for a one cubic meter gravel-sand mixture is under 30 kopecks at the major Bezmeinskiy quarry in Turkmenistan.

Let's take this figure as a basis and try to determine a rational level of natural resource utilization. During the last 20-25 years, the 25,000 hectare area used for mineral quarries has yielded approximately 600 million cubic meters of minerals with a value of 300 million rubles. During this period of time, it would have been possible to grow over 6 million centners of cotton with a value of over 700 million rubles in this same area. The income would have more than doubled. Moreover, it is necessary to take into account the fact that the extracted mineral reserves are not replenished while cotton can be grown in these areas for many decades. It turns out that we are not only damaging nature by our inefficient actions but we are also losing far-reaching economic prospects.

Moreover, on the one hand, we are taking steps to improve land utilization and to expand arable land; for this purpose, we are spending enormous amounts to open these areas up (1 hectare of new, developed land costs the republic approximately 6,000 rubles) and we are developing major irrigation systems; on the other hand, we are building all kinds of quarries on the same irrigated land. In Turkmeniya where each sector of land which is

suitable for growing agricultural crops is a great asset, this practice can cause irreparable damage to land holdings.

In the interest of intelligent natural resource utilization, it is necessary to develop more rational options for developing and expanding the republic's mineral resource base, especially in the irrigated area, and, thereby, preclude the damage being done to arable land and the environment.

In our opinion, the following could be a suggested solution to this problem. First, in the irrigated area, mining of construction material deposits should only be retained for major mining enterprises. All the trace quarries must be absolutely prohibited. Second, it is necessary to maximize efficient extraction of minerals to increase reserves in deposits where it is feasible and only by using deep seams. Third, it is necessary to attempt to organize production of construction materials from sedimentary or igneous bedrock deposits. Fourth, it is necessary to gradually stop mining all loess deposits and to transfer operational brick plants to new industrial lines. The production of exterior materials can be established using the clay deposits or the surplus sand in current deposits. And, finally, it is necessary to completely exclude the irrigated area from the construction material forecast and to discontinue planning for an expansion of the material base using irrigated land in the future. There are probably other alternatives for solving this problem.

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BRIEFS

FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENTS--A group of students from the Moscow International School for Public Health Planners, which operates under the auspices of the UN, are being shown how Tadzhikistan's medical establishments are set up. The group includes specialists from socialist commonwealth nations and from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Vietnam and Yemen. For two weeks the visitors will learn about the training of highly skilled doctors, middle-level medical personnel and scientific and pedagogical cadres in the republic and about the planning and financing of the health service. The class schedule includes a study of the operation of medical subdivisions at all levels, from rural out-patient clinics to specialized centers and medical facilities handling many different fields of medicine. There was a reason why Tadzhikistan was selected as the methodological center for the foreign medical students. The republic has an extensive network of hospitals and employs the latest methods for the treatment and prevention of diseases. The government annually allocates more than 120 million rubles for the development of public health. [Text] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Apr 80 p 3] 11499

AFGHAN VISITORS TO TADZHIKISTAN--A delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has arrived in Dushanbe to learn about the operation of Tadzhikistan's medical establishments. It is headed by Said Amir Shah Zara, candidate member of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council and deputy minister of public health of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. At a meeting with the Afghan specialists, I. A. Sazhenin, minister of public health of the Tadzhik SSR, told how medical services are organized in the republic and about the training of skilled doctors and middle-level medical workers. On 18 April the guests from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan were received by R. Yu. Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers. At a meeting of the Tadzhik State Medical Institute imeni Abuali ibn-Sino, Afghan students studying there told their fellow countrymen how cordially they had been received on Tadzhik soil. The delegation from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will visit the republic's Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy and the city of Nurek, Ordzhonikidzeabadskiy Rayon, where they will learn about the operation of medical establishments. [Text] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 Apr 80 p 2] 11499

AFGHAN VISITORS--A delegation of cooperative workers from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has arrived in Dushanbe. It is headed by (Mirchand Varm), president of the Department of Domestic Trade and Consumer Cooperative Development of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. On 26 April the Afghan guests were received by R. Yu. Yusufbekov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers. Taking part in the discussion were G. V. Koshlakov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, A. G. Gazibekov, chairman of the board of the Tadzhik SSR Union of Consumers' Societies, and R. M. Grishin, the republic's minister of trade. [Text] [Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 27 Apr 80 p 1] 11499

GEORGIAN LITERACY SOCIETY COMMEMORATION--The 100th anniversary of the Society for Spreading Literacy Among Georgians ranks among the significant dates inscribed in letters of gold in the history of Georgia's culture. The grateful descendants pay due tribute to those people who, by their selfless labor and boundless love for their native people, promoted their education in every way. The anniversary soiree held on 15 May in the Georgian Philharmonic Society's large concert hall to mark the society's 100th anniversary turned into a true festival of Georgian culture, which is today burgeoning as never before thanks to the tireless concern and attention of the party and government for the development of Soviet peoples' culture. The ceremonial soiree was opened with a speech by O. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. The anniversary soiree was attended by Comrades E. Shevardnadze, P. Gilashvili, G. Enukidze, T. Menteshashvili, N. Chitanava and Zh. Shartava. [GRUZINFORM report] [Excerpts] [LD301057 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1]

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